FBIS DAILY REPORT

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U.S., USSR DELEGATIONS TO SALT TALKS MEET IN GENEVA

LD271650Y Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, July 27, TASS--The delegations of the USSR and the United States to the Soviet-American negotiations on limitation of strategic offensive armaments held a regular meeting here today.

USSR SEEKS 'SPEEDIEST' CONCLUSION OF SALT AGREEMENT

LD280913Y Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 30, signed to press 20 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Following a Reliable Path"]

[Excerpt] The Search for Security

Economic difficulties, inflation and unemployment, with the real and ever-increasing threat of social upheavals, are compelling the capitalist leadership to seek a way out via further intensifying the arms race and increasing military spending. Towards this end, its obedient mass media and propaganda facilities are deliberately creating an atmosphere of uncertainty and alarm and are concocting and disseminating fabrications about "the Soviet peril." Just recently, the whipping up of mass anti-Soviet hysteria has been developed over "human rights" in the socialist countries. Under the flag of "defending" these "rights" the psychological-propagandist offensive has intensified in the capitalist countries with the aim of wrecking detente and causing the world once again to revert to the cold war. The peace-loving public and far-sighted statesmen and politicians, realizing the danger of this scheme, are seeking to obstruct the military-industrial complex which was engendered and which grew up and flourished under cold war conditions, and to impose their will not only on the United States but also on other countries which are united within NATO. The WPC Presidium which met in Moscow along with prominent figures of 82 countries, particularly stressed the serious nature of the situation and called for the protection of the achievements of detente and the prevention of a return to the cold war.

The international public followed with great attention the Geneva meeting between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and C. Vance, the U.S. secretary of state, and their talks which touched on the still unresolved questions causing a delay in concluding a Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation agreement. The public welcomed the report that the exchange of opinions on these questions was, as both participants in the talks admitted, useful and created a foundation for a further rapprochement of the two sides' positions on unresolved questions. The news from Geneva was greeted with approbatory interest by broad circles in all countries: to a considerable degree a SALT agreement will determine not only the future of relations between the two states but also the destiny of peace. Strategic arms limitation and disarmament constitute a vitally important problem for all peoples. L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, speaking in Prague on 31 May, stressed: "The socialist countries have taken great pains to further the disarmament cause. As great as the obstacles may be, we will proceed further together with all the supporters of peace and neighborliness and will seek a reliable and full solution to this urgent problem."

The Soviet Union, insisting on the speediest conclusion of a SALT agreement and also on the ending of the race for all types of arms, and especially weapons of mass destruction, is continuing to follow as before the reliable path of strengthening peace, deepening detente, and expanding mutually advantageous cooperation among all peoples and states.

HELSINKI FINAL ACT CONSIDERED 'CODE OF DETENTE'

LD2910527 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 29, TASS--TASS political commentator Igor Orlov writes: The three years that have passed since the European Conference on Security and Cooperation have confirmed the viability and pertinence of the principles of inter-state relations proclaimed at this forum. The ten basic principles recorded in the Final Act of the conference are considered by right a "code of detente."

It would be recalled that this momentous event was preceded by long and hard-fought struggle for achieving agreement on a wide range of problems referring to peace and development of equal, mutually beneficial relations among states. People in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are proud to know that their countries have been in the vanguard of this struggle and suggested the idea of calling an all-European conference. The Soviet Union immediately undertook to observe faithfully and fully all the provisions of the Final Act, and it has kept its promise. "We proceed from the belief," L.I. Brezhnev said, "that all countries represented at the conference will translate the accords reached into life. As for the Soviet Union, this is precisely what it is going to do." These words were confirmed by numerous concrete actions aimed at consolidating and deepening the relaxation of international tension, at further improving the political climate in Europe. These were also the aims of the new Soviet initiatives with which it came up at the special General Assembly session on disarmament and at the Vienna talks on mutual force reductions in central Europe. This was also the aim behind the Soviet action platform for consolidating the relaxation of military tension in Europe, which it brought up for discussion at the meeting in Belgrade.

The intervening period showed that the process of restructuring inter-state relations has become more active in Europe. L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, and with good reason, that "peace in Europe has become stronger and economic, cultural and other contacts between countries markedly broader and richer." One cannot fail to mention, for instance, measures promoting confidence in the military field, including prior notification of other countries about major military exercises. Commercial and economic relations and scientific and cultural exchanges between the European countries have broadened considerably and some progress has been made in the development of ties in the field of information and contacts between people. This found expression in the numerous treaties and agreements concluded between countries with different social systems. Bilateral talks and meetings, especially those held at summit level, promote greatly the relaxation of international tensions. One example of this is L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG in May this year, a visit which marked a big step forward in the development of the process of relaxation of tension, goodneighbour relations and in strengthening peace.

Despite certain opposition from the USA and some other NATO countries, the Belgrade meeting of participants in the European conf[illegible] produced positive results. The successes achieved would be far more tangible, of course, if the implementation of the accords reached had not been hampered by opposing forces. A program for stepping up the arms race for many years ahead was adopted in NATO under Washington's [illegible]. The same circles, far from ceasing, have even stepped up lately their attempts to revise the basic provisions of the Final Act in an effort to adapt them to their needs which have nothing to do with the principles of cooperation. Hence such throwbacks to the cold war as attempts to interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries and slanderous propaganda campaigns against the USSR and other socialist states, employing the methods of "psychological war," arbitrary bans and restrictions on trade, and so on and so forth. It is the Soviet Union's firm belief that the accords reached in Helsinki offer a platform for joint actions in behalf of peace, security and cooperation in Europe, a platform for positively influencing international affairs in general. Such an approach makes clear the need for moving ahead toward putting to use the tremendous positive potential of the "code of detente" which was adopted in Helsinki.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD3102l4Y Moscow International Service in Russian 0730 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Weekly "International Observers Roundtable" program with Leonid Maksimov, radio commentator; Mikhail Miknaylov, IZVESTIYA observer; and Anatoliy Potapov, political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio]

[Text] [Potapov] Good morning, comrades: Today is the third anniversary of the opening in Helsinki of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The significance and political scope of this conference of the heads of state and government of 35 countries are without equal in the history of international relations. It ended, with the signing of the Final Act--a kind of code of norms and rules which the participant states solemnly pledged to be guided by in the further development of relations between them. It is unquestionably a unique document of the detente era. A whole decade was needed for the difficult and careful preparation of the all-European forum, which the socialist countries initiated: 2 years of stormy discussion in Geneva, during which the text of the Final Act was hammered out; 5,000 drafts, 2,500 sessions. Any formula which did not suit just one country was thrown out. Only the unanimous agreement of all 35 states counted. That is how the Final Act was born. What is now recorded in it is the expression of the common political will of all the participant states of the Helsinki conference. The top-level signing of the document gave its provisions the character of authoritative mutual pledges.

One recalls the marble room at Finlandia Hall on 30 July 1975 and the words of Finnish President Urho Kekkonen at the opening of the session. He said: This is a day of joys and hopes for Europe. Since then 3 years have gone by. Today I would propose that our conversation be entirely devoted to the third anniversary of this important event. After all, linked closely with the accords of the conference in Helsinki are the cardinal problems of the policy of detente, in essence the whole complex of contemporary international relations.

At Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's friendly meeting with Comrade Honecker, which took place in the Crimea last week, it was emphasized once again that the strengthening of peace and the further development of neighborly cooperation between European states requires the full implementation of the principles and agreements of the Final Act.

At the beginning of our conversation, let us ask the following question. What has been successfully achieved in the relations of the participant states of the all-European conference in the 3 years since Helsinki? I shall invite Leonid Maksimov to join our conversation.

[Maksimov] First of all, one must note the universal recognition of the Helsinki Final Act as an outstanding international document, of fundamental importance for the destinies of peace, security and cooperation in Europe. It is becoming a usual practice to refer to the Helsinki Final Act provisions in the conclusion of various international treaties and agreements. The most typical example of this recognition is the inclusion of all 10 principles of the Helsinki declaration in that paramount document of our time--the 1977 USSR Constitution. Also of considerable importance are a number of economic initiatives which ensue from the essence of the Helsinki accords on the expediency of, and necessity for, a broadening of multilateral and bilateral economic cooperation in the European Continent. One can also note a certain amount of headway in the sphere of accords on military questions. A number of interesting undertakings were also made, in the form of symposiums, meetings, seminars, conferences, and also in the cultural life of the European states.

Bilaterally a number of most interesting documents were concluded, plainly bearing the stamp of the turning-point which was formulated in the Helsinki Final Act, that is, a long-term approach to relations between states in order to achieve a lengthy period of fruitful mutual cooperation in conditions of detente and peace. An example of this is the agreement on the development and deepening of long-term cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the sphere of economics and industry, whose term of implementation goes into the 21st century. The documents which determined a considerable turning-point in the relations between the USSR and Turkey, and particularly the political document signed during Turkish Prime Minister Ecevit's visit, can also be included among these important documents. Much has been done particularly by the socialist states. In the field of information and culture one could name such measures as facilitating the access to information sources in a number of socialist countries for foreign journalists; the organization of systematic press conferences, attended by the important political and public figures of the socialist countries--in 1977 alone, for instance, there were over 80 press conferences in the Soviet Union; and also the publication of such masterpieces, I would say, of the spiritual wealth of the European countries as the three-volume edition of European poetry published in the USSR in the original languages and in Russian.

Cooperation has increased in the sphere of relations between public organizations of the European states, as shown by the successful holding of a whole number of all-European and international forums devoted to the burning problems of the contemporary world. This entire positive process can be considered part of the broad concept of the materialization of detente.

[Potapov] Yes, but it must be noted that 3 years after Helsinki the process of detente has nevertheless not yet become irreversible. A great deal, of course, still has to be done to achieve that, and the chief thing is that tangible and real actions are needed in the field of disarmament, in the field of military detente. Last Friday, during Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's friendly meeting with Janos Kadar in the Crimea, the belief was expressed that the primary problem in international relations is the halting of the arms race and real disarmament. When Comrade Brezhnev spoke from the rostrum of the Helsinki conference 3 years ago, he specifically singled out the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe as the primary task. I am referring to this because the latest round of Vienna talks on this question ended a few days ago. How do things stand at the present time?

[Mikhaylov] This was the 15th round, and it should be noted that the talks in Vienna began almost 2 years before the forum in Helsinki and that the Western powers' inflexible position resulted in a marking of time at the talks. But the latest round produced more positive results. This was possible because on 8 June the socialist states submitted new proposals which to a decisive degree contributed to a headway in the talks in Vienna. Briefly, what is the essence of these proposals? They name specific figures for the withdrawal of Soviet and U.S. troops during the first stage. It is proposed to carry out the reduction of the armed forces of the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries in such a way that their parity is preserved. It is proposed, as a result of the troop reduction of all countries, to establish an identical common ceiling for each of the groupings in central Europe of 900,000 each, including 700,000 men each for land forces. The volume of reduction will be established individually for each state, with the consideration that it should be roughly proportional to the total number of troops. It follows that each country must make its concrete individual contribution to the reductions, corresponding to its military potential.

The socialist countries expressed their readiness to limit reductions in armed forces during the first stage in the form of land forces. But at the same time, the upper limit for numbers of air force personnel must be established. Discussion of these proposals, which took into account a number of important points of the Western powers' position permitted mutual understanding to be reached on such questions as time spans for the reduction of land forces and collective levels of the armed forces of NATO and Warsaw Pact countries after the coordinated reductions.

These are precisely the levels proposed by the socialist countries. The participants in the talks are to meet again in the Austrian capital in September. The governments of the NATO countries are silent so far. But they are, so to speak, thinking and discussing, and in these conditions it is all the more surprising that the West has not yet definitively parted with the intention of getting one-sided military advantages for NATO--an intention, let us say outright, which cannot be realized. It is time to put this intention aside, and then the forthcoming 16th round of the Vienna talks can consolidate what has been achieved and open the way for new accords. They are perfectly possible on the basis of the principle of equal security.

[Maksimov] That is in truth the only realistic principle, in my view. But the opponents of detente, not wishing to acknowledge this principle and construct all their activity on the basis of this principle, are organizing a propaganda camapign, which has been mounted particularly earnestly at present. It is a propaganda campaign over the so-called buildup of military potential by the Soviet Union, the supposed menacing growth of Soviet military might and the strengthening of some kind of nonexistent aggressive tendencies in the Warsaw Pact countries' foreign policy.

This campaign is characterized by mythical insinuations about the astronomic expenditure by the USSR on arms, on the fantastic growth in the amount of conventional and nuclear weapons and in the size of the armed forces of the USSR and other socialist states. Here are a few examples. In a report apparently specially prepared for propaganda aims by the CIA, it is asserted that starting from 1970 the total spending of the USSR on defense has allegedly surpassed the military allocations of the United States. This, of course, is intended to frighten the man in the street. NEWSWEEK magazine in one of its editions, also quoting CIA sources, suddenly announced that the United States spends on military needs, it seems, not $130 billion as is evident from official sources but only $105 billion.

[Mikhaylov] So, they fantastically inflate our figures and without any justification lower their own.

[Maksimov] And these campaigns as a rule are conducted at times when officials of the NATO and Pentagon staffs need ways to get new allocations for their own needs through legislatures in order to implement their militaristic plans. Soviet leaders have frequently and very authoritatively stated that the USSR is not striving for unilateral advantages in military relations.

[Potapov] It is worth recalling here that questions of military detente in the Final Act are included in the section with the very appropriate title--"Measures for Strengthening Trust"--because this growth of trust among states is unquestionably necessary to consolidate the stable situation in Europe and the security of the continent. This applies not only to questions of military detente. You must understand that the strengthening of trust among peoples and states can be served by the mass information media. And the importance of the European conference is precisely that the agreement on cooperation among states was spread to such spheres where earlier, in the years of the cold war, cooperation was unthinkable; for example, to the sphere of broader exchange of information. The necessity for the exchange of information is stated in the Final Act, and I quote: "The participant states recognize the need for a wider knowledge and understanding of various aspects of the life of other participant states and note the contribution of this process to the growth of trust among peoples."

You see, the Final Act thereby placed great responsibility on the mass information media in the cause of cooperation and detente. This is a matter of an exchange of information, which is correct, objective and benevolent, about the life of the participant states. As Comrade Brezhnev said, it does no one any good to see who can paint a darker picture of the other. But unfortunately, this is precisely what is happening in the practice of certain of the mass information media in the West with regard to the socialist countries. They are thus serving the aims of psychological war instead of strengthening trust.

[Maksimov] I would like to add that recently especially major U.S. newspapers and magazines, for example, in analyzing the increasing tension in Soviet-U.S. relations try to place the blame for this on the USSR although the other side is to blame. I would also like to say that a large number of journalists in the Western states--I would say contrary to existing journalistic ethics--instead of assisting this process of greater mutual understanding, in essence do not assist the normalization and improvement of relations. On the contrary, they put in doubt the value of interstate agreements, the value of those first steps which are being carried out with such difficulty at the socialist states' initiative. Frequently, the subversive anti-Soviet and anticommunist propaganda on the pages of the bourgeois press is used to try to somehow justify the thesis of the need to restrain the growing prestige and influence of the socialist states. A clear playing down of the tasks facing the mass information media and of the real importance of the process of detente takes place.

[Potapov] Today on the third anniversary of the conference we should remember that its success was achieved because the participants in the conference at its various stages moved step by step toward each other, at times overcoming great difficulties and they reached understandings taking mutual interests into account. The sides reached a compromise, but a wise and well-founded compromise, a compromise in which no one waived the interests of their people, state, social structure. Therefore, in the Final Act all the understandings were adjusted on accurate scales; this was the maximum possible, the maximum that could be achieved with the common consent of the 35 states. The document that we are today talking about is a carefully weighed balance of interests of all the participants without exception. If anyone wanted to retouch it, as one might say, to revise it, to alter the scales of general interests to their advantage, the balance would be violated and the understanding reached at the conference would be threatened.

That is why at the Belgrade meeting the socialist countries came out in a united front against the attempts of the United States to revise the Final Act, to retouch it in such a way as to make it possible to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states. These attempts failed. The Belgrade meeting defended the Final Act and this was, in general, one of its most important results.

However, the attempts by Washington to undermine the Helsinki understandings to the detriment of all the other participants did not end with this. Such attempts began immediately after the conclusion of the conference. They were undertaken by those forces which considered this success to the cause of peace and security to be odious.

[Mikhaylov] Without question, this is being done primarily by the United States. The negative tendencies are having an ever greater effect on the official policy of this country. This tendency creates danger for those processes in Soviet-U.S. relations which appeared at the beginning of the 1970's and which were reflected in a large number of agreements and the development, although far from sufficient, of various contacts between our two countries.

But recently some people would like to have it be common practice to try to conduct a so-called hard policy toward the USSR. Such attempts have considerably impeded Soviet-U.S. talks about a new agreement on limiting strategic offensive weapons. They are reflected in the already limited scale of economic links between our two countries. At the same time the clearly dishonest hullabaloo is continuing about the question of human rights. Imperialist circles want nothing more and nothing less than to present themselves as protectors of man's rights and liberties even though at home they violate them daily with regard to millions and millions of people. From start to finish the hypocritical statements on these questions are dictated by the desire to interfere in the internal affairs of other states and peoples. It is quite obvious that their efforts to present themselves in the role of supporters of human rights in other states are hypocritical. A few days ago, the U.S. Senate galvanized the enactment of the McCarrah-Walter Law which forbids the granting of entry visas to the United States for communists, Marxists and people connected with groups or similar associations. The anachronism of this enactment is quite obvious.

It is no coincidence that the U.S. press reports that in Washington corridors of power themselves there is a deep split about the advisability of using economic and other levers to put pressure on the USSR. The statement in which Secretary of State Vance stressed that only two people could speak on behalf of the United States, the President and Vance himself, but not Brzezinski, is apparently a reflection of this split. It is characteristic that the majority of Americans, as is shown by the results of an opinion poll, do not approve the actions of the administration in worsening Soviet-U.S. relations. According to a Gallup Poll, the majority of those asked reject the attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the USSR and believe such attempts are totally groundless. A total of 65 percent were in favor of the successful completion of the Soviet-American negotiations on limiting strategic offensive arms.

Business people in the United States are in addition to everything else pointing out the inconsistency of the Washington administration. A few days ago, for instance, the president of the company which was to have supplied an electronic computer for TASS in connection with the forthcoming 1980 Olympic games in Moscow said that he was bewildered by the White House ban on this deal, since it had earlier been approved by the U.S. Government. Indeed, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, and I quote, that experience shows that the striving to use something exclusively for one's own benefit will in time painfully rebound on oneself, that is Washington. The best procedure, the newspaper indicates, is to orient one's own long-term interests by searching for solutions which would be mutually advantageous for all interested countries. This is indeed so. This is indeed the only sensible path.

Now if anyone categorically rejects this path and at the same time unconditionally welcomes Washington's actions which are contrary to the spirit of the times and the Helsinki accord it is, of course, Peking. The Peking rulers have for 3 years now been anathematizing the Final Act of the all-European conference and the policy of detente and have been blessing the overseas anti-Soviet campaigners with whom the Maoists have considerably strengthened their kinship since they played host to Mr Brzezinski. Everything that harms the cause of peace and heats up the international atmosphere agrees with the interests of the Chinese leaders. Their ever more extensive and far-reaching alliance with aggressive imperialist circles is definitely assuming a dangerous character.

[Potapov] Regarding this it is being said that the United States wants to play the so-called Chinese card. Well, if one thinks that any benefits for oneself can be obtained by means of the so-called Chinese card, it is an illusion, because it is senseless to think it possible to apply some sort of pressure on the Soviet Union by means of this card.

Such an undertaking is a futile one. It will achieve nothing and playing such a card may bring a blow indeed to U.S. national interests. Just look at what an interesting thing the New York TIMES had to say: While the United States imagines that it is playing the Chinese card, China is intending to play the American card against the Soviet Union.

[Mikhaylov] This statement in the New York TIMES, Anatoliy Georgiyevich, is even more interesting in that its author was Hans Morgenthau, a veteran of U.S. policy who has on more than one occasion been a member of U.S. Governments and who belongs to the Democratic Party which is now in power.

[Potapov] And so, as you can see, many people recognize in the United States that Peking is attempting to bring the United States into collision with the Soviet Union in various parts of the world in favor of its own hegemonistic interests.

[Maksimov] This is sometimes spoken of quite specifically by the Chinese leaders themselves. For example, one of their basic precepts is that if, so to speak, a new world war is inevitable, then it will have to occur not between the Soviet Union and China but between the Soviet Union and the United States. This shows very clearly the Chinese leaders' intentions to remain aside while attempting to get the United States and the Soviet Union to clash with each other.

[Mikhaylov] One ought to add to this that Peking adopts a clearly expansionist stance toward a whole number of countries in Southeast Asia.

[Maksimov] Well, just take Vietnam!

[Mikhaylov] Well, yes. Here is what the Indonesian MERDEKA had to say a few days ago. The activation of Peking's diplomacy and its heightened interest in its southern neighbors, the paper noted, are to be explained by China's long-standing desire to gain posession of the very rich natural resources of those countries. The Southeast Asia area is seen by Peking as traditionally belonging to its sphere of influence. In Peking's view approximately half of Asia is--and the paper places the words in quotes--"lost Chinese territories," which, they claim, it is necessary to liberate. Thus, the Indonesian paper concludes, China's tactics in Southeast Asia are fully in accord with what Mao Tse-tung had to say about--in quotes--"the need to secure for oneself Southeast Asia and its resources."

[Potapov] The U.S. attempts to put this pressure on the Soviet Union contrary to the spirit of Helsinki are not, as you know, meeting with a positive response from Washington's West European allies.

[Maksimov] West European leaders have repeatedly stressed that there is no other alternative to the policy of detente.

[Mikhaylov] It is of interest in this connection to cite the testimony of Byrd, the democratic majority leader, that is, the leader of the ruling party, in the U.S. Senate. He recently had a trip to a number of West European countries. Certainly against his will--if one takes into account the position adopted by him on the issue of detente, which is far from a positive one--he was forced to confirm that there is a prevailing mood in West European states in favoring a continuation of the detente policy. According to Byrd, the leaders of the countries with which he held talks, namely, West Germany, Britain, Belgium and Spain, inter alia attach great importance to military detente. They want a new Soviet-American agreement limiting strategic arms to be concluded. It emerges from what Byrd had to say that Western Europe is alarmed and does not approve of Washington's so-called hard line.

[Potapov] If you look at the final documents of the last summit meetings between the Soviet Union and France and between the Soviet Union and the FRG, you will see how such important European documents are now enshrining loyalty to the spirit of Helsinki and how specific measures are being determined for implementing all the provisions of the Final Act. There was the joint statement on a relaxation of international tension, which was signed at Rambouillet last year by Comrade Brezhnev and President Giscard d'Estaing and which is imbued throughout with the determination to give effect to the accords of the all-European conference. Also, consider the agreement on developing and deepening long-term cooperation in the field of economics and industry which was signed during Comrade Brezhnev's recent visit to the FRG and which is completely based on the Helsinki accords. It is set to last for a quarter of a century, and really this is in itself an answer to those circles which would like, despite detente, to curtail trade links with the socialist countries. The joint declaration signed in Bonn stresses the determination of both countries to promote the development begun by the all-European conference. It was in this declaration that both countries state that they would promote the success of the joint plans and meetings of the participants of the conference that are being prepared, and would maintain permanent contact on these matters. These meetings, as you know, were scheduled at the recent forum in Belgrade.

[Maksimov] In this respect I would like to recall the meeting which has just ended in Bonn of representatives of scientific circles in European states which held talks on preparations for a European scientific forum. A bit later on, this autumn, there will be a meeting in Montreux of experts, who are due to work on a very important problem--the problem of peaceful means of resolving international disputes. Next year a meeting is scheduled to be held in Malta, which will also consider very interesting and important questions relating to the Mediterranean area. All this will help to prepare for the Madrid meeting so as to make this coming meeting in 1980 yet another fresh and important step along the path of the great process begun in Helsinki.

[Potapov] Despite all the attempts of detente, the Final Act signed 3 years ago in Helsinki is having a tremendous influence on the course of international relations. In conclusion it is worthwhile recalling what was said by Comrade Brezhnev in his speech in Minsk. It is precisely Europe which can show in practice how it is necessary to coexist, cooperate and work in conjunction.

With that we come to the end of our international observers roundtable discussion. Thank you, comrades, for giving your attention to our broadcast. All the best to you!

MOSCOW REPORTAGE ON NONALINED CONFERENCE CONTINUES

Cuban Foreign Minister's Address

LD282214Y Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 28, TASS--A big speech was addressed at today's morning plenary session to the foreign ministers' conference of non-aligned countries by the head of the Cuban delegation, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca.

The period since the non-aligned countries' conference in Colombo, he said, was characterised by increased attacks by imperialism to recapture its lost positions, to implement an alliance between colonial and neo-colonial powers and also various new reactionary forces. A number of recent events indicate that we are experiencing a new onslaught of the reactionary forces.

One of the main components of this onslaught are diplomatic pressure and propaganda campaigns, aimed at changing the principles and tasks of the non-alignment movement, to isolate that movement and sow strife among its ranks.

One of the principles of the non-alignment movement, which Cuba supports, is the principle of struggle to eliminate the division of the world into military blocs. Yet adherence to this principle by no means signifies that we must go against the march of history and put the sign of equality between imperialism and socialism. This is an important problem for our movement which, in its struggle to fulfill its tasks, comes against serious obstacles and stubborn resistance. Those who support the racists of the RSA, who help Israel carry out its expansionist policy, who keep territories under the colonialist yoke, who derive profits by exploiting the natural and economic resources of other countries, who are trying to attain a new phase in the colonisation of Africa--these precisely are the forces that are trying to change the present character and orientation of the non-alignment movement.

The non-aligned countries have nothing in common with these forces, which oppose detente, whip up the arms race and predict the inevitability of a new war.

Isidoro Malmierca urged the consolidation of the non-aligned countries' alliance with those forces which have always stood on the side of the Arab peoples, who supported the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people, who condemn racism, give support to SWAPO and the heroic struggle of the Angolan people, who supported Cuba in the teeth of numerous forms of aggression. We believe, Isidoro Malmierca stated, that the non-aligned countries must maintain the closest relations among themselves. They should also bend efforts towards developing cooperation with all the progressive peace-loving forces on earth.

Voices are being heard of late, the speaker went on to say, criticising Cuba's aid to the people and Government of Ethiopia in its struggle against aggression, in defence of its territorial integrity. Earlier, Cuba was "accused" of the same in regard to Angola. Recently, the propaganda machine of the United States and other countries "blamed" Cuba of participation in the events in Shaba Province, Zaire. However, Cuba has nothing to do with the events in Shaba Province.

It is frequently asked: "What is Cuba doing in Africa?" Cuba, the foreign minister emphasised, seeks not the possession of a single inch of African soil. Nor does it claim rights to the exploitation of natural resources. The purpose and interests of Cuba, as the governments of a number of African countries justly pointed out, coincide with the purposes and interests of the people of Africa. The Cubans came to the African Continent to support the struggle against backwardness inherited from the period of colonial rule. We came there in response to requests by the peoples and legitimate governments faced with aggression at the hands of the racists and expansionists and other servants of imperialism, as well.

Attempts to put the sign of equality between the Cuban internationalist fighters and the mercenaries of the former colonial powers were rejected by Isidoro Malmierca as inconsistent. During the last fifteen years many thousands of Cuban doctors, teachers, builders, technicians and other civilian experts have been and are working in a number of African countries. No imperialist propaganda can mislead the non-aligned countries, he added.

The minister pledged full support to the struggle of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe to eliminate the racist regimes of apartheid, and stressed the need for isolating the RSA, for firmly condemning the aid it receives from its allies. Cuba resolutely supports the SWAPO organisation and the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, which are the sole legitimate representatives of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe. He expressed ardent solidarity with the front-line states and stressed the need to go on giving all kinds of aid and support to Mozambique, Angola, Zambia, Tanzania and Botswana.

Having dwelt on the situation in Southeast Asia, Isidoro Malmierca noted that the Chinese leaders' expansionist claims, their striving to please Washington, constitute a new grave danger for peace in that region. We pledge support to the Vietnamese people which, following its victory over imperialist aggressors, the reunification of the country and the starting of the process of rehabilitation, is now subjected to threats from the Chinese People's Republic. The latter has resorted to economic aggression having ended economic cooperation between the two countries. The present methods of the Chinese leadership resemble attempts by the imperialist powers to impose their policy on the heroic Vietnamese people. Today, just as in the past, Vietnam receives and will go on receiving broad international support in the face of the continuing imperialist aggression by Peking's allies. The imperial expansionist ambitions of the new Chinese Mandarins are doomed to failure. The minister pointed out that questions of Vietnamese-Kampuchean relations must be resolved at the negotiations table, and that the non-alignment movement must undertake steps in that direction.

Isidoro Malmierca went on to note that the recent special disarmament session of the UN General Assembly was an important step towards universal and complete disarmament. In this connection, he said, we attach great importance to the earliest elimination of foreign military bases, which would be an important contribution to the consolidation of international peace and security. He made a call for the peaceful unification of Korea.

Isidoro Malmierca expressed regrets that some members of the non-alignment movement, with whom Cuba was bound with fraternal relations in the common struggle against imperialist aggression, at present hypocritically express alarm in regard to the future orientation of this movement. We heard, he said, that those who freely visit occupied Jerusalem do not want to travel next year to Havana for the summit meeting of the non-aligned countries. This is not surprising, since Cuba has always firmly supported the struggle of the peoples of Palestine and other Arab peoples, and condemned the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, Jerusalem included.

Next year, Isidoro Malmierca said, Cuba will receive the heads of state and government of the non-aligned countries. The meeting in Havana will be the first summit conference to be held in Latin America. It will provide the opportunity for the non-aligned countries to make an important contribution to the process of emancipation and strengthening national sovereignty on that continent.

Other Delegates' Speeches

LD292239Y Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 29, TASS--Ethiopian Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle-Giorgis told the nonaligned conference that Cuba's disinterested aid to the people of Ethiopia is repelling the Somali aggression, which was launched with the active support of the imperialist powers, deserves highest gratitude.

The insinuations about Cuba's selfish ambitions in Africa are crude lies, he said. The minister expressed ardent gratitude to all the other countries and progressive forces which supported the just struggle of the Ethiopian people.

In our profound conviction, said Mozambique Foreign Minister Joaquim Alberto Chissano, the nonaligned countries shall cooperate with all progressive forces, above all [words indistinct] which are their natural (allies) in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, all forms of domination and oppression, for peace and progress.

We resolutely reject insinuations as regards the aid given to us by Cuba and other socialist countries, said Benin Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Michel Alladaye. We turn to these states for aid, and this fully accords both with the principles of nonalignment and the U.N. Charter. The head of the Benin delegation expressed profound gratitude to the socialist states for the aid given to his country.

Vice Premier and Foreign Minister of Laos Phoun Sipaseut called for strengthening solidarity between the nonaligned and socialist countries in the attainment of common goals.

Great attention in the debate was devoted to problems pertaining to a peaceful settlement of the Middle East [words indistinct] and to questions of solidarity with and aid to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Head of the Syrian delegation, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam condemned U.S. imperialism supporting Israel's expansion (?in the Middle East). He strongly declared against the capitulatory policies of the Egyptian leadership.

The head of the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Faruq Qaddumi, noted that on the side of the just struggle of the Palestinian people are socialist and nonaligned countries and all the peaceful and democratic forces.

The general debate has wound up at the conference today.

Conference Ends

LD301618Y Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 30, TASS--The conference of the foreign ministers of non-aligned countries ended here today. It was attended by delegations from over 100 countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe as well as representatives of national-liberation movements and a number of international organizations.

The final plenary meeting adopted two main documents of the conference--a political declaration and an action programme on cooperation among non-aligned and developing countries. They specify the main tasks of non-aligned states for the period ahead in the struggle for stronger unity and solidarity of the non-aligned movement, against imperialism, colonialism and racism, for the development of the process of relaxation of international tension, for stopping the arms race, and for national liberation of colonial countries and peoples.

[Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD adds the following: The conference also adopted special resolutions on the problems of resolving the crisis in the Middle East and on the Palestine problem, which were tabled by the delegations of Arab states. President of the conference, V. Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, said in his closing speech that the conference was a fruitful one.]

He stressed the great importance of the Belgrade forum for preparing the sixth summit non-aligned conference which is to be held in Havana from Semtember 3 to 7, 1979.]

Rodriguez Holds Press Conference

LD3011447 Moscow TASS in English 0944 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 30, TASS--Non-aligned countries always declared and will continue declaring against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and other forms of exploitation and oppression, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, deputy chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, said at a press conference in Belgrade. He said that non-alignment does not mean to Cuba keeping apart from serious matters of the struggle against (?war) and of the striving of peoples for a better life and progress, from supporting liberation movements.

The speaker exposed as groundless the attacks on Cuba in connection with its internationalist assistance to a number of African countries. He said that these attacks are made by two or three countries that broke with the principles of non-alignment, as, for instance, Somalia that staged an aggression against non-aligned countries, or Kampuchea that has become an instrument of an expansionist power in Asia and staged an aggression against the heroic Vietnam. The overwhelming majority of non-aligned countries have esteem for Cuba and approve of its policy. This was reflected in the decisions of the summit conference in Colombo.

Describing Cuba's attitude to division of the world into military blocs, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez stressed that Cuba shares fully the viewpoint of non-aligned countries that the existence of blocs is a negative factor in the international situation and that it is necessary to press for their liquidation. This does not mean that the existing blocs can be equated. On the contrary, it is necessary to differentiate them clearly. The defensive Warsaw Treaty, for instance, was formed because of the need of protection against the aggressive imperialist NATO bloc. It should be taken into consideration that the military alliance of capitalist countries is based on the principle of aggression, expansionism, interference and threats while socialism has no such features. It is necessary to see clearly who are the friends and who are the enemies of non-alignment.

Touching upon the term "hegemonism", Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said that Cuba views as hegemonism, above all, imperialism, neo-colonialism and racism. We believe the non-aligned movement must proclaim its negative attitude to concepts of political and economic hegemony. It is precisely hegemonism that explains China's [words indistinct] to Vietnam and other non-aligned countries.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez emphasized the need of stepping (?up cooperation) of non-aligned and socialist countries, of resolute opposition to attempts to set them against each other. Non-aligned and socialist countries advance in the same direction, he said. They are natural allies.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez stressed that Cuba is preparing actively for the conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries to be held in Havana in 1979.

SENATE APPROVAL OF $36 BILLION ARMS BILL ASSAILED

LD281343Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[From the International Military Political Review by V. Berezin and V. Vinogradov: "Militarist Intoxication"]

[Text] The American Senate recently approved a $36 billion Pentagon appropriation bill to be used for arms purchases and military research in fiscal 1979 (which begins 1 October 1978). This is $585 million more than the White House asked for. It is typical that the U.S. House of Representatives had previously exceeded the Senate in militarist fury and allotted the Defense Department $2.4 billion more than the administration asked for. Such generosity on the part of the American legislators, such rapid and almost unanimous approval of the Pentagon's demands of Capitol Hill, have never been seen before. Even in the Pentagon and offices concerned with military affairs, people were pleasantly surprised and made no secret of their delight in the additions to what was already a record expenditure, in comparison with the current fiscal year, on weapons purchases.

These appropriations allow for the expenditure of about $12 billion to acquire combat planes for the Air Force, $4 billion for guided missiles, $5 billion for the construction of ships, more than $2 billion for tanks for the ground forces, and so forth. It is intended that $12.5 billion will be allotted for scientific research and experimental and design work for all branches of the armed forces.

It must be noted here that the other day Congress approved a bill that earmarks $4.3 billion for the Energy Department for research work. But appropriations for the development of neutron weapons are "concealed" in one article of the bill. Let us add that expenditures for scientific military research and experimental and design work appear in concealed form in the budgets of other U.S. civilian departments as well. Consequently, the figure of $12.5 billion officially allotted to the Pentagon for scientific research and experimental and design work is far from being a precise indicator.

An additional $2.4 billion is intended for the construction of an expensive nuclear-powered aircraft carrier and the production of the new F-18 fighter for the Navy. It had been proposed that these projects be postponed for a while, to give at least some appearance of fulfilling the government's promises to cut military expenditure. But not likely! The militarist intoxication being whipped up by increasingly hysterical anti-Sovietism is doing its black deeds, and the insatiable Moloch of weapons is receiving more and more billions to satisfy the boundless appetite of the military-industrial complex.

There is no end in sight to the spinning of the militarist flywheel in the United States. Now, the American journal THE NATIONS BUSINESS writes, the Pentagon has elaborated a long-term program, that is not subject to contingency changes, as a further step in the arms race. By 1983 its annual budget is to rise to $172.7 billion This means, the journal notes with satisfaction, reflecting the interests of big business, that the "military industry can expect stable growth." In other words, the militarization of the American economy will continue, although 4.8 million workers and employees are already employed in the military sector of the country's industry.

Some of the Pentagon's long-term programs look very impressive. As the New York TIMES writes, the MX mobile ICBM system will "probably be the biggest and most expensive project" in the country's entire history. According to the calculations of the Air Force Department, their construction will cost $20-27 billion, or possibly $30 billion. Moreover, $20 million is required for silos for the missiles.

All this testifies that the U.S. military-industrial complex intends to continue to present a threatening challenge to the peoples of the world and to continue its dangerous course of undermining international security. This sinister trend cannot fail to disturb people of good will on this planet. At the same time, it clearly shows on whom lies the whole heavy responsibility for the reckless disregard of the destinies of our planet's peoples.

MOSCOW: U.S. SENATE APPROVES MILITARY AID PROGRAM

ID281426Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The U.S. Senate approved the government's foreign military aid program for fiscal year 1979. The lion's share of the money, $1.165 billion, is allocated to the South Korean regime, which is cruelly violating the population's most elementary human rights. The program also allocates $750 million for military aid to Egypt, as a sign of gratitude from Washington for As-Sadat's treachery to the cause of the national liberation struggle of the Arab peoples and for conducting a reactionary, pro-U.S. foreign policy.

COMMENTATORS CRITICIZE U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARDS USSR

Zorin Finds Carter 'Ambivalent'

ID300228Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] When Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko met President Carter in Washington some weeks ago I happened to be in the press room at the White House and I got to talking with the newsman I had met in Moscow who is now on the White House staff. The subject was the anti-Soviet campaign that American news media and some Washington officials were building up around the events in Zaire. My companion advised me not to get worked up. Moscow, he said, should not exaggerate the significance of what was being said in Washington. Much would change after the November elections. Domestic problems, he said, were leaving an imprint on foreign policy, including relations with the Soviet Union.

I heard the same argument from many Americans, and I recall that similar assurances were given in Washington before the 1976 elections when the Ford administration was slowing down efforts to reduce world tension. I get the impression such assurances have become kind of a distracting maneuver to cover up the administration's retreat in the face of pressure from the right.

It is no secret there are influential groups in America that from the very beginning have resisted the policy of easing world tension and bettering relations with the Soviet Union. The American public, in its majority, and most political leaders, supported the shift from confrontation to the easing of tension but spokesmen of the military-industrial complex, men like the Boeing senator, 'Scoop' Jackson, did all they could to slow down the shift.

At that time, it is true, public sentiments were such that neither Jackson nor anyone else of his kind dared to come right out and oppose such moves as an agreement to limit strategic arms. They only called for a better agreement. Nonetheless, influential men in Washington did what they could to make it difficult for the administration to reach agreement with the Soviet Union. Obviously, if American leaders really want to reach important agreements with the Soviet Union, agreements that the very future of civilization depends on, they must not only show goodwill and a reasonable approach to international problems, they must also counteract the efforts of American opponents of less tension, the efforts of those who are trying to mislead the American public and poison the international atmosphere.

President Carter continues to swear he wants less tension. But official policy is ambivalent and the administration does nothing to offset the energetic campaign of opponents of less tension. Elections and other domestic considerations are a poor excuse. There is a danger in hoping to make a right-about-face after the elections. If the current anti-Soviet campaign meets with no resistance from the administration it can generate a political climate that will make itself felt after November too, even if top officials would like then to take a more constructive stand.

But, unfortunately, the trouble is not only that some administration officials show tolerance towards those who would like to [word indistinct] tension rather than reduce it. It looks as if these officials were siding with the instigators of the anti-Soviet campaign. Why do I say this? Because, when top officials accuse the Soviet Union, without grounds, of interfering in Zaire and when they themselves interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union by attacking sentences passed on Soviet law-breakers, when they do this, they add grist to the mill of the opponents of less tension and make the stance of these opponents look more respectable.

The White House decision to put a ban on trade deals with the Soviet Union is a glaring indication of just this. But there are less glaring indications too. When a man close to the President's assistant on national security, a Mr (?Huntington), confidentially asks one of the leaders of the Washington hawks, Senator Moynihan, to pressure the government to break off trade relations with the Soviet Union, and this becomes known, the suspicion arises that Washington officials are acting hand-in-glove with those who are trying to torpedo political and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. It's not surprising Soviet people wonder whether the Carter administration is sincere when it says it still seeks agreement with their country. Can it be America's leaders are ready for the sake of petty political gains to turn their backs on all that has been achieved and bring the world again to the brink of a nuclear disaster?

If Washington hopes in this way to pressure the Soviet Union it indeed reveals a poor memory. Anyone acquainted with history must know that pressuring a country as strong and proud as this one just doesn't pay. If on the other hand Washington's political zig-zags are a response to domestic problems, if they are an attempt to make up for domestic failure by talking tough to the Soviet Union, this is not a reasonable policy either. What makes or breaks national leaders is not the clamor of a few fanatics but the mood of the public, and all the recent public opinion polls in the United States have shown that the great majority of Americans still want better relations with the Soviet Union and a strategic arms limitation agreement despite the anti-Soviet hysteria of the news media.

There seems to be a direct connection between the steady fall in the President's popularity which the opinion polls show and those actions of the administration that threaten the policy of reducing tension. Those who try to pressure the Soviet Union fail to realize the Soviet people know the American public is eager for cooperation with this country. Statesmen who ignore this mood are toying not only with world peace but with their own careers.

Moscow: U.S. Approach 'Strange'

LD2811O4Y Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] Today's approach of American policymakers towards relations between the United States and the Soviet Union looks truly strange. On the one hand they are expressing their wish to expand cooperation between the two countries. Statements to this effect are often being made by the President and his colleagues. On the other hand, the administration is undertaking such concrete actions which have nothing in common with intentions to improve Soviet-American relations.

The other day the White House issued a decision to ban the selling of the Univac ABM [as heard] and to limit the sales of oil-extracting equipment to the Soviet Union. And the day before yesterday it was announced in Washington that the next week's scheduled visit to Moscow by Assistant Housing Secretary Lawrence Simons has been canceled. The American side also canceled the scheduled session of the Soviet-American Commission on Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

One cannot help being surprised that according to Washington officials all these actions are being taken in the United States to exert pressure on the Soviet Union. Some senators and congressmen are talking about exerting pressure so as to try and change this country's internal policy. But relations between our two nations cannot be based on principles of exerting pressure and interfering in each other's domestic affairs.

The Americans would not welcome such an approach of the Soviet side towards Soviet-American relations. The Americans would undoubtedly rebuff any attempts by any other country to develop cooperation with the United States on conditions which mean foreign interference in United States internal affairs. And the Soviet Union cannot accept any pressure or interference in its affairs that Washington is trying to undertake in connection with recent trials in this country.

Today's approach by Washington to issues of Soviet-American relations brings to mind the cold war times when the United States pursued a policy of interfering in the domestic affairs of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. At that time American policymakers rejected all Soviet proposals on developing mutually advantageous contacts in trade and scientific and cultural fields. The policy was aimed at hampering the increased tensions in international relations. But such a policy did not succeed.

Several years ago it was revised by the United States itself to meet the existing realities and the national interests of the American people. It is impossible to imagine that dozens of Soviet-American agreements on cooperation in various fields were concluded in recent years only for the sake of meeting Soviet requests and interests. The American companies, businessmen and scientists would hardly agree to come to terms on such accords. It goes without saying that the agreements of cooperation were signed because the Soviet and American peoples would benefit equally from the close ties and contacts. And what is no less important, is that the expanding Soviet-American cooperation in economy, space, housing, medicine, agriculture and other fields, serves the purpose of further improving mutual trust and understanding.

In other words the economic and scientific contacts largely contribute both to an improvement in relations between our two countries and to consolidation of the general peace. In my view, what has been achieved in Soviet-American cooperation during recent years is extremely valuable to both the USSR and the United States. And politicians who sincerely adhere to the ideals of peace cannot ignore this fact. Otherwise, their policy would contradict the national interest of their own people.

TASS CITES AMERICAN CRITICISM OF U.S. TRADE RESTRICTIONS

LD292246Y Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington, July 29, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports:

The business circles of the United States condemn the attempts of some political quarters in U.S. to freeze the development of U.S.-Soviet trade, linking it to problems which have nothing to do with it. This is confirmed by a meeting of representatives of several dozens of American companies--members of the American Committee on East-West Accord which was held here.

The trade and economic ties are an important and indispensible factor for improving the relations between the USA and the USSR, strengthening cooperation and reducing the possibility of confrontation, said Robert Schmidt, the committee's president, at a press conference held after the meeting. In virtue of this, the development of trade accords with the supreme interests of the two countries. Using trade as an instrument to influence the home policy of the Soviet Union is inadmissible.

R. Schmidt stressed that it is the United States itself that is primarily interested in the development of Soviet-American trade. Trade helps balance the foreign trade deficit of the United States, creates additional job opportunities and is profitable for American companies and farmers.

The participants in the press conference criticized the U.S. Government's decision to impose new limitations on trade with the USSR, stressing that such unilateral actions undermine abroad the USA's credibility as a reliable partner and are in conflict with the promises given by President Carter not to use trade as an instrument of foreign policy.

U.S. businessmen favour an all-round business-like cooperation with the Soviet Union, said Meyer Berger, member of the committee's board of directors and member of the National Committee of the Democratic Party. They realize that this is the best way to strengthen mutual understanding. This is also the opinion of some responsible statesmen in the United States. Unfortunately, the situation at present seems to be such that in the formulation and conduct of U.S. foreign policy the fashion is set by such people as the President's National Security Adviser Z. Brzezinski. The emphasis now is on anti-Sovietism and on putting spokes into the wheels of the negotiations on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

The press conference sponsors reported that the conference participants sent President Carter letters containing an appeal to bring the Soviet-American relations back onto a "productive course" of mutually beneficial cooperation in all fields, and, first and foremost, in the field of trade.

San Francisco, July 29, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Chukesyev reports;

The majority of Americans favour detente and development of cooperation between the USA and the USSR, said Fred Neal, executive vice-president of the American Committee on East-West Accord and professor of the California University.

This process, he said, has been prejudiced by the latest steps of the U.S. administration and by the anti-Soviet campaign fanned by the U.S. press. I consider absurd the attempts of some quarters in the United States to apply pressure to the Soviet Union and to use trade and other "levers" in order to change the USSR's domestic policy. In the final analysis, the refusal to take part in mutually advantageous cooperation between our two countries will prove prejudicial for the United States, the professor further stressed.

Despite the current heavy-pressure anti-Soviet propaganda campaign in the United States, F. Neal pointed out, the results of the recent public opinion polls show that the majority of Americans firmly favour a continuation of the policy of detente and improvement in the Soviet-American relations. It is in this that, in their opinion, lies the possibility and the prospect for reaching many important agreements between the two great countries and first and foremost, a new SALT agreement.

MOSCOW CRITICIZES CARTER FOR VETOES OF SALES TO USSR

LD301248Y Moscow in German to Germany 2000 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] President Carter's decision to veto the sale of the Sperry-Univac computer and to limit deliveries of oil drilling equipment to the USSR, thereby shifting the anti-Soviet campaign linked to the trials of some criminals to interstate economic relations, was condemned by many U.S. businessmen. Commentator Nikolay Gratsianov writes:

Practical experience has long shown that a trade embargo against the Soviet Union is a totally futile measure. Current efforts to revive the cold war atmosphere in trade relations are also damaging to the economies of those countries that mount anti-Soviet campaigns. It is admitted in the United States that this is primarily true in Western Europe, whose trade relations with the Soviet Union are far more intensive. Both business circles and broad sections of the population are interested in expanding trade with the East.

The implementation of the long-term economic agreement with the Soviet Union guarantees hundreds of thousands of jobs in the Federal Republic of Germany. Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt regards the U.S. President's embargo on the supply of technology to the Soviet Union as an ill-considered step. The West German Ministry of Foreign Affairs noted that no measures should be taken to limit exports to the USSR. A similar stand on this question was also adopted in other West European capitals.

The final act of the all-European conference states that the participants will strive to limit or gradually overcome all possible obstacles on the path of trade development. The U.S. President is among the signatories to this guiding principle. The present discriminatory measures of the U.S. administration are a gross violation of these pledges. They also contradict the spirit of the age, which has unequivocally shown the benefits of mutual trade relations and the irrationality of economic blackmail.

TASS: WASHINGTON POST DISCUSSES COVERAGE OF SHCHARANSKIY TRIAL

LD282117Y Moscow TASS in English 2032 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington, July 28, TASS--The Washington POST carries an article by W. Cassel, who criticises the coversage by American mass media of the trial of the spy Shcharanskiy.

Since Shcharanskiy was found guilty and sentenced, writes W. Cassel, there has been an outpouring of American editorial outrage. But did our press examine the evidence against Shcharanskiy with a reasonable degree of objectivity?

Shcharanskiy was charged with passing information about the Soviet defence industry and defence installations to a Western military intelligence service through a foreign correspondent. Is this really so implausible?

We do know that Shcharanskiy, a computer expert, passed information to Robert Toth, a former Los Angeles TIMES correspondent in Moscow. Toth has denied that he, Toth, passed along information to Western intelligence officials. At least one of his earlier published articles was headlined "Russia Indirectly Reveals 'State Secrets'." We also know that some American correspondents and editors for a long time ran errands for intelligence departments.

"But, W. Cassel concludes, "I am far from certain that the Russians knowlingly prosecuted an innocent man."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CONDEMNS U.S. ARMS SALES TO IRAN

LD281327Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[TASS Report: "Unseemly Aims: The U.S. Press on Arms Supplies to Iran"]

[Text] Washington, 25 July--Despite repeated White House assurances of its intention to reduce American arms supplies abroad, the United States is preparing to provide Iran with a big new consignment of military hardware. As the press reports, this time it is a question of supplying an additional 70 F-14 fighters, worth a total of $2 billion, to the Iranian Air Force.

The proposed deal enjoys the full support of the mighty military-industrial complex, and in particular the Grumman Aerospace Corporation and other military-industrial monopolies, which would make profits of billions of dollars from it.

As the New York TIMES notes, in the last 20 years Washington has sold Iran weapons worth more than $18 billion. Washington sees these large deliveries of sophisticated offensive weapons, together with the introduction of a large number of American military experts in the Iranian Armed Forces, as a principle means of attaching and subordinating Iran to U.S. policy.

Nobody, of course, is threatening Iran, yet the Iranian Air Force has already purhcased 140 F-14E and 160 F-16 jet fighters from the United States. About 8,000 Americans are training Iranians in the use of modern weapons. There are now at least 40,000 American experts in Iran.

A few days ago representatives of the Washington administration reported that President J. Carter has approved the sale of a large new consignment of modern military hardware to Iran at a cost of $600 million. According to the terms of the deal, Iran will receive 31 sophisticated Phanton fighter-bombers. These supplies are planned as an addition to the sale, already approved by Congress, of sophisticated arms systems worth $2.3 billion to Iran in the current fiscal year.

The supplies, which far exceed Iran's national defense needs, are by no means restricted to aircraft equipment. In recent years Iran has obtained from the United States warships, submarines, missiles, artillery, tanks, armored vehicles and other hardware. According to the Washington POST, in August a special U.S. Government delegation headed by D. McGiffert, assistant secretary to defense, will leave for Iran to agree on an extensive new list of supplies of military hardware.

Since Turkey closed American military bases on its territory, the New York TIMES points out, Iran has become the center for collecting information on neighboring countries. It serves as the main post for listening in on radiotelephone conversations, in particular in Iraq.

The newspaper writes that it is inconvenient for the United States itself to carry out certain delicate operations in suppressing the national liberation movement in the Near East. Iran has agreed to this role and over the last few years teheran has sent 30,000 soldiers to Oman to suppress an uprising in the south of that country.

The policy of the present American administration with respect to Iran is an obvious manifestation of U.S. militarist attempts to obtain unilateral advantages and military superiority for itself to the detriment of the Soviet Union's security.

Many prominent U.S. politicians, including Senator E. Kennedy, condemning the mass supplies of American offensive weapons to Iran, warn that this deliberate policy is creating an explosive situation in that region.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON U.S. VIOLATION OF RHODESIA SANCTIONS

LD3108435Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent Ye. Rusakov dispatch: "In Defiance of UN Sanctions"]

[Text] New York, 26 July--A decisive battle on the question of the United States' refusal to implement the economic sanctions against the racist regime in Rhodesia as passed by the UN Security Council is coming to a head on Capital Hill.

In the past, U.S. corporations have continually violated the decision on these sanctions. But now it is a question of demonstrating political support for the so-called "Internal Settlement" in Rhodesia, the aim of which is to perpetuate the racist order with the aid of a puppet government.

PRC ESCALATES CONFLICT WITH SRV, DEMANDS PAYMENT FOR AID

LD301822Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0520 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 30 July--TASS observer Askold Biryukov writes:

The Peking leaders, having made the decision some time ago to halt any economic and technical aid to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], have now clearly decided to proceed even further with their policy of pressure on Vietnam. Recently, in PEOPLE'S DAILY, they essentially presented a bill to the heroic people of Vietnam for the "disinterested" aid which they rendered during the years of their struggle against the imperialists.

In a verbose article entitled "One Gets To Know the Strength of a Horse on a Journey and With Time You Get To Know the Soul of a Man," Peking's mouthpiece enumerated with the miserliness of a Gobseck [miser in a Balzac novel]--the extent and value of aid supplied to Vietnam from China. The presentation of the bill is accompanied by barefaced threats addressed to the Vietnamese leadership, which is consistently pursuing an independent political course. This course, which gained approval and support from many countries and peoples of the world, is subject to the cynical attempts of Peking to pin on it any labels it pleases, depicting it as "regional hegemonism" and actions "on the instructions of a certain superpower" and so on. They are intimidating the Vietnamese leadership, declaring that it must "think three times before it acts."

Recalling Mao's saying that China served as "a reliable hinterland" for Vietnam, the Vietnamese are being forced to acknowledge that Peking is calculating a "debt" for the SRV which can be cleared only if it rejects its independent course and supports Peking's policies. In this connection, Peking does not even bother to recall what Vietnam meant to China itself, heroically fighting for many years against the forces of imperialism and reaction. During that time didn't Chinese leaders recognize a different side of Chinese-Vietnamese relations? They commented on how "the Vietnamese people, conducting a war of resistance and shedding blood on the frontline of the struggle against the United States, were helping the Chinese people to bring about a socialist revolution and to build socialism." To what depths is it necessary to sink to present Vietnam with a bill for the aid which at the time the PRC considered a "proletarian internationalist duty that the Chinese people cannot shun." Peking's new anti-Vietnamese action is another blatant example of the policy of pressure and blackmail toward Socialist Vietnam. At the same time, it testifies to the consequences of a refusal to follow the course of the Peking hegemonists for any recipient of Peking's "disinterested" aid.

The furious anti-Vietnamese campaign that continues in China shows that Peking does not intend to pursue a settlement of Sino-Vietnamese relations, which have become aggravated through its own fault, other than on conditions of the capitulation of the SRV. It is evident, however, that Peking's endeavors by various means to force Socialist Vietnam to diverge from its chosen path are without prospects. The Vietnamese people did not bow their heads before the imperialists, and they will not do so before the Peking hegemonists.

PEKING INCREASES SUPPORT FOR FORCES OPPOSING USSR

LD281043Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "In Single Harness..."]

[Text] London--The Chinese leadership's foreign policy is arousing growing anxiety among the world's progressive public, the MORNING STAR newspaper writes. Step by step and with increasing frequency Peking is acting not on the side of the forces struggling for peace, democracy and national liberation but on the side of reaction. It has displayed solidarity with the Chilean military junta, opposed the national liberation movement in Angola and rendered aid, including military aid, to Mobutu's thoroughly corrupt regime in Zaire.

Recently, the newspaper stresses, China has been visited by reactionary figures like British Conservative leader M. Thatcher, Lord Chalfont, former U.S. Defense Secretary J. Schlesinger, known for his bellicose fervor, and N. Cameron, British Army chief of Defense Staff. Cameron's statement in Peking that the Soviet Union was the common enemy of China and Britain pleased the Chinese leaders. China's hostility toward the USSR places it in the same rank as the most reactionary dictatorial and military regimes. Their anti-Soviet position means that they are China's potential allies--such is the Peking leaders' logic.

Peking is openly urging NATO, the MORNING STAR continues, to build this aggressive bloc's military potential in the face of an alleged "Soviet threat." In China, the press is constantly publishing articles warning the Western countries that they will be "swallowed up" one after the other by the Soviet Union unless they pool their efforts and increase their military might. Even the neutron bomb, which is regarded by all sane circles in Europe as a tremendous threat to mankind, is defended by the Chinese leadership.

It is perfectly obvious, the newspaper concludes, that Peking is playing an increasingly provocative part in seeking to undermine the process of international detente and set Western reactionaries against the Soviet Union and against those democratic and national liberation movements that refuse to adopt positions of anti-Sovietism.

Aid to Chile

LD291818Y Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Buenos Aires, July 29, TASS--China continues maintaining relations with Pinochet's fascist clique and giving financial support to the Chilean junta. These are very good relations between our countries and the Government of the PRC is willing to increase trade with Chile, Hu Cheng-fang, the new Chinese ambassador, said to a group of local journalists in Santiago. In the course of his three-month stay in the Chilean capital, the Chinese diplomat met many representatives of the military authorities and industrial circles. It has been learned that China is going to increase considerably its purchases of copper and saltpetre in Chile, although in May last it signed with the Chilean company Soquimich an agreement under which it is to supply China with 15,000 tons of saltpetre. Peking began strengthening economic ties with Pinochet's regime immediately after the overthrow of the Popular Unity government. In the past years, trade between the two countries increased rapidly. Towards the end of last year, Chilean imports of Chinese goods reached 10 million dollars as against only 3,400,000 dollars in 1973. Chilean exports to the PRC amounted to 2.5 million dollars in 1977 or were five times as great as in 1973.

Peking is giving generous financial handouts to the Pinochet regime with which even capitalist states refuse to cooperate. In 1976-1977, Chinese loans to Chile exceeded 200 million dollars.

Peking's disgraceful alliance with Pinochet offers fresh proof of the traitorous policy of the Chinese leadership who have finally landed in the camp of reaction.

PURGE OF 'GANG OF FOUR' SUPPORTERS CONTINUES IN CHINA

LD291750Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0820 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Peking--A series of articles on internal political issues that recently appeared in PEOPLE'S DAILY and other PRC newspapers has attracted the attention of local observers because the articles clearly assess the continuing struggle among the top leaders in Peking. Almost 2 years have passed since the removal of the "gang of four" from the leadership in China and the subsequent campaign to eradicate its influence. This campaign is still not complete, and it is apparent that it is being even more stringently conducted.

At the recent all-army conference on political work in the army, Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the State Council, said that it was impossible to criticize the "four" without criticizing "Lin Piao's line." The army newspaper CHIEHFANG CHUNPAO, which appeared recently, adopted this theme and advocated a "rechecking of the cases"--that is, a purge--and noted that it was now very difficult to tell which establishments had not been subject to the influence of the "four" and Lin Piao during their periods of power.

The newspaper said that all types of party committees should participate in this new purge. "If they will not do this, the article notes, it will be necessary to validate their policy and determine if any of the 'poison' of Lin Piao and the 'four' remains.

The newspaper demanded that "groups for rechecking" be sanctioned everywhere for "reliable organizational securing" of the cadres policy. In this approach, signs of a new stage in the struggle in China's ruling leadership can be seen. By all accounts, it is evident that one such sign is the struggle for the army. The newspaper's call for "a rechecking of cases" in all establishments regardless of their purpose is also seen as an instruction to conduct a purge in the PLA Main Political Directorate, in order to eliminate opponents of Teng Hsiao-ping and Wei Kuo-ching, chief of the PLA Main Political Directorate. Hua Kuo-feng and Yeh Chien-ying opposed this policy at the all-army conference.

The article in the army newspaper calling for further development of the purge of "cultural revolution" proponents directly contradicts Hua Kuo-feng's recent statement that the purge in China is "largely complete."

Judging by the Peking press, this process is far from complete, although Hua Kuo-feng claims the opposite. PEOPLE'S DAILY is bluntly warning those impeding the purge that they might "one fine day fall from their posts."

The declamatory claims periodically heard in Peking that "unity and coherence" have been achieved in Chinese society and the country's ruling group are not supported by the facts. The claims about the "internal stabilization" of the Peking regime are actually a mere facade to conceal the struggle between various groups for leadership and influence in China.

MOSCOW REPORTS ALBANIAN LETTER DENOUNCING PRC

LD301715Y Moscow in English to Africa 1330 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Albania has denounced China for treacherous and hostile actions against her which have been reflected in the decision by the Chinese leadership to suspend any aid and credits to Albania and recall all Chinese specialists from that country. This is said in the letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Government of China. The letter was circulated by the Albanian Embassy in Vienna today.

Having stopped all aid to Albania, the letter notes, the Peking leadership has spread differences between the two countries from the ideological sphere to intergovernmental relations. Earlier Tirana charged Peking with a great power policy, the departure from the theory of Marxism-Leninism and cooperation with imperialist and reactionary forces the world over.

BREZHNEV, HONECKER MEET IN CRIMEA FOR TALKS

LD251624Y Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 25, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, met in the Crimea today Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SUPG] and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, now staying in the Soviet Union on a holiday.

The leaders of the two fraternal parties and states informed each other about top-priority tasks on which the CPSU and the SUPG are working now in carrying out their plans of socialist and communist construction. They stressed the importance of the decisions taken by the July plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee which adopted a program for the further development of Soviet agriculture, and the 8th plenary meeting of the SUPG Central Committee which discussed the entire complex of questions relating to the balanced social and economic development of the GDR.

Erich Honecker told Leonid Brezhnev about preparations for the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the GDR in 1979 and the desire of the working people in the GDR to mark this jubilee as a review of achievements of socialism on German soil, and as a manifestation of friendship between the peoples of the GDR and the USSR and of the entire socialist community.

Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker noted with satisfaction the successes achieved in consolidating internationalist ties between the two fraternal parties and in the further development of all-round cooperation between the USSR and the GDR. They agreed to step up the work of drafting a program of specialization and cooperation between the USSR and the GDR for a period through 1990 with account taken of the long-term target programs that were approved by the 32nd CMEA session.

The two leaders exchanged opinions on cardinal international issues, such as disarmament, consolidation of the policy of relaxation of international tension and the struggle of the states and peoples for safeguarding their independence and freedom.

Erich Honecker highly assessed Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG as an important contribution to the cause of peace and development of cooperation between socialist and capitalist countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

It was stressed during discussion of the state of affairs in Europe that consolidation of peace and the further development of good-neighbour cooperation among European states call for undeviating observance by all of them of the treaties and agreements which laid the basis for the process of relaxation of tension in the continent, for complete implementation of the principles and accords recorded in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker noted the dangerous character of the increasingly broad and far-reaching alliance of the Chinese leaders with aggressive imperialist circles. They emphatically condemned Peking's great-power provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The meeting was marked by a complete identity of views on all the questions discussed and took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

TASS REPORTS BREZHNEV, KADAR CRIMEA MEETING

LD281650Y Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

["Friendly Meeting"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 28 TASS--A meeting was held in the Crimea today between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party Janos Kadar, who came to the Soviet Union.

In the course of the meeting, an exchange of information took place on the main directions in activities of both parties.

Leonid Brezhnev emphasized the programmatic character of the decisions of the July (1978) plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee on questions of further development of the USSR's agriculture. The measures, projected by the party, are bound to ensure full satisfaction of the country's requirements in the basic agricultural products. Janos Kadar dwelt on the work of the April (1978) plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, which is of great mobilizing significance in implementation of the decisions of the 11th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the objectives of the current Hungarian five year plan.

Much attention has been paid to questions of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation. It was emphasized that the deepening of cooperation and specialization of production both on the bilateral basis and within the CMEA framework is a reliable guarantee of the confident solution of the objectives of the socialist and communist construction in both countries the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic intend to continue giving priority to the all-round deepening of economic cooperation of socialist countries.

Leonid Brezhnev and Janos Kadar discussed pressing matters of world politics. They are convinced that an end to the arms race, and real disarmament is problem number one in international relations. The positive results of the recent UN General Assembly's special session are an important stage in the struggle for solution of this problem.

Advocating recovery of the international political climate, the CPSU and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party resolutely denounce the attempts of interference into internal affairs of other countries on the part of imperialist states, and also China.

In this connection, emphasized has been the unbreakable solidarity of the Soviet Union and Hungarian People's Republic with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which encounters rough pressure from Peking which carries out a great-power hegemonic policy. The peoples of South East Asia won the right to a peaceful independent life in many-year-long hard struggle against foreign invaders. This right is sacred.

Leonid Brezhnev and Janos Kadar noted that unity of the socialist community, cohesion of all anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for the triumph of the ideals of peace and social progress assume a particular significance in the present day conditions.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding.

VACATIONING SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' LEADERS RETURN HOME

Honecker Leaves for Home

LD291031Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1008 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, who has been on vacation in the Crimea at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, left for home today.

Gustav Husak Departs

LD301548Y Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 30, TASS--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, left for home today after staying in the Crimea on a holiday at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

Kadar Returns to Hungary

LD301148Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, who has been spending a short vacation in the Crimea at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, today left for home.

PORTUGUESE RIGHTISTS ATTEMPT DESTRUCTION OF WORKERS' GAINS

LD310348Y Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1830 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Portuguese President Remalho Eanes continues his meetings to find a political platform for the formation of a new government. As is known, the former coalition government fell before completing 2 months in office as a result of the ultimatum issued by the leaders of the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS], the party of the big capitalists, which never hid its hostility toward the April revolution and the democratic changes in Portugal.

Experience has demonstrated that the alliance between the Socialist Party [PS] and the CDS, which represents the interests of the big capitalists and large land owners, only served to intensify the reactionary and counterrevolutionary forces in Portugal. As the French paper L'HUMANITE points out, a rightwing bloc has been formed in Portugal by the parliamentary representatives of the CDS and the Social Democratic Party/Popular Democratic Party [PDS/PPD] and the reactionary neofascist groups. It is significant that recently the PDS/PPD has carried out feverish activity. Sa Carneiro, leader of the PDS/PPD, says he is ready to form a government of national salvation, a government which in the words of O DIARIO would inevitably mean the destruction of the gains. The paper recalls that Sa Carneiro was the greatest opponent of the nationalization policies and agrarian reform, and advocated the revision of the April Constitution. The political situation in Portugal remains tense. As we have already said, an intense search is going on in the country to find a political platform for the formation of a new government.

In view of the serious situation in Portugal, the PCP reaffirms its willingness to enter into talks with the socialists and other democratic forces for the defense of the revolutionary gains.

PRC INCREASES WESTERN ECONOMIC CONTACTS TO BOOST MILITARY

LD2810411 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Peking's Frantic Quest"]

[Text] Washington, 20 July--The U.S. and West European press continues to publish reports of Peking's plans to create a military-industrial base to pursue its policy of militarization and hegemony that is hostile to the interests of peace. To pay for the purchases of military hardware and industrial equipment and technology that they have already made and are planning in the NATO countries, the Chinese leaders are engaged in a frantic search for currency, seeking to increase foreign investments in the PRC bank and covert loans from foreign bankers.

It is noted that these efforts are viewed favorably by the ruling circles, large corporations and banks of the leading NATO states, above all the United States. It is acknowledged that Peking's foreign economic strategy has a sharply anti-Soviet thrust and it is precisely this that insures a cordial reception for the endless Chinese military, trade and economic, and scientific and technical delegations to the capitals of the NATO countries and at the same time explains the considerable increase in the number of visitors from the West, including military visitors, to China.

According to the U.S. committee concerned with questions of trade between the United States and China, in the first half of this year alone Peking has been visited by the largest administration scientific and technical delegation--headed by F. Press, the President's science and technology adviser--ever to make a trip abroad; by the head of the Ford Motor Company; and by delegations from the "nuclear community" and the machine building and petroleum industries. Representatives of China's petroleum, petrochemical and machine-building industries, in particular, have visited the United States during this time. In the United States alone, Peking has acquired from the technical information service 5,000 government publications on patents, and is thus planning new purchases of industrial and technical equipment.

Nuclear power engineering, the aviation industry, shipbuilding, the computer systems industry, chemistry and petrochemistry, the mining industry and metallurgy--these are primarily the subjects of China's close attention in the United States, the FRG, France, Japan, Britain and Australia.

The United States leads the capitalist states in terms of its delivery of petroleum-industry equipment to China. Deals already signed between the two countries provide, for instance, for the import to China of equipment for three oil platforms costing up to $90 million.

Chinese-French and Chinese-West German talks are currently under way, as are talks between China and Switzerland, on these countries' sale of nuclear reactors and nuclear technology for the creation of nuclear power stations in China.

Many observers note that the Chinese leadership is laying special stress on the acquisition of military equipment in the West. This is the main aim of the visits by the Chinese military delegations to the NATO capitals. In addition to the military equipment it has already acquired, Peking intends to purchase antitank missiles produced jointly by the FRG and France, and British military transport aircraft, Harrier VTOL aircraft, Skylark reconnaissance missiles, air defense facilities and radar installations.

Stressing that Peking sees in foreign economic contacts a means for intensifying its own military might, news media are noting that the currency reserves which China has for the purchase of equipment and technology in the West are extremely limited. Hence, Peking's extraordinary activity in seeking loans and credits in the capitalist countries.

CEMA, EEC EXPERTS MEET IN BRUSSELS 25-28 JULY

LD281729Y Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, July 28, TASS--A meeting of CMEA and EEC experts was held in Brussels on July 25-28. This year, in accordance with the understanding reached at a Moscow meeting between a delegation of European Communities, headed by Deputy Chairman of the Commission of European Communities Wilhelm Haferkamp, and CMEA Secretary Nikolai Fadeyev, the delegation of experts of the CMEA Secretariat and experts of the CMEA member-countries was headed by Deputy CMEA Secretary Asen Velkov, the delegation of experts of the European Communities--Sir Roy Denman, general director of the External Relations Directorate of the Commission of European Communities.

The experts held an exchange of opinions, envisaged by the provisions of the CMEA, drawn up in Moscow. To promote further meetings, both delegations will report to their bodies respectively on the discussions held. The discussions were held in a frank and businesslike atmosphere.

FRENCH NUCLEAR TEST IN PACIFIC REPORTED

LD301851Y Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Paris, July 30, TASS--France set off a new underground nuclear explosion at its Pacific experimental center on Mururoa Atoll. This was reported by JOURNAL DE TAHITI. Referring to well-informed sources, the newspaper said that this explosion completes a series of tests designed to improve the warheads of French missiles which are fired from submarines.

PATOLICHEV, DENIAU HOLD TRADE TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD272220Y Moscow TASS in English 2157 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 27, TASS--USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev and the minister of foreign trade of France, Jean-Francois Deniau, held negotiations in Moscow today.

The sides remarked with satisfaction the successful development of trade between the two countries, the expanding nomenclature of reciprocal goods deliveries. They examined the basic trends of the new long-term programme for deepening bilateral cooperation in the sphere of economy and industry up to 1990, which the General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and President of the French Republic Valery Giscard d'Estaing agreed to draw up during their meeting at Rambouillet in June 1977.

It was noted that Soviet and French foreign trade organisations and firms work actively towards the realisation of the accords reached at summit level to ensure a doubling and, possibly, tripling of the Soviet-French goods turnover in 1975-1979 over the preceding five-year period.

ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF IRAQI AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN NOTED

LD292326Y Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] London, July 29, TASS--An attempt was made here yesterday on the life of Iraqi Ambassador to Britain Ahmad ad-Da'ud. A bomb exploded at the entrance to the embassy at the moment when the ambassador was to go out of the building and get into a car which was waiting for him. It was only by lucky chance--an unexpected telephone call--which delayed Ad-Da'ud in the embassy building. The explosion heavily damaged the car of the ambassador and injured two persons who were near it.

The attempt on the life of the ambassador coincided with the unbridled anti-Iraqi campaign unfolded in the British press in connection with the decision of the British Government to expel from the country 11 Iraqi citizens, including 7 diplomats.

Local observers note that the attempt on the life of the ambassador and the actions of the British authorities will further complicate relations between the two countries.

AS-SADAT'S ALEXANDRIA SPEECH REFLECTS CAPITULATION POLICY

LD281744Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] President as-Sadat's Alexandria speech was awaited with great expectation because the Egyptian press told the public that it would contain important political points, and that on the eve of the speech itself events had taken place that demanded an evaluation from the Egyptian president, i.e., the failure of the Leeds Castle talks which placed the so-called As-Sadat peace initiative on trial.

The magnitude of the damage that this peace initiative brought to the Arabs and primarily to the issue of a Middle East settlement and the solution of the Palestine problem was evident even before the tripartite meeting at Leeds Castle in Britain. Yet As-Sadat took a big gamble on the Leeds Castle meeting, believing that he would be able to win the battle there with the assistance of his U.S. friends. This did not happen: On the contrary, the complete opposite occurred. Israel again accurately and clearly summarized its territorial demands and stated that if As-Sadat rejected their terms, there would be no reason to negotiate about anything, especially about the Israeli forces in the occupied territories.

The second and equally important event is the marking of the 26th anniversary of the Egyptian revolution in Arab countries. The many reports published in the Arab press and the mass meetings, festivals and demonstrations and the speeches by senior government officials have very clearly indicated the low reputation of the Egyptian administration in the Arab world. As-Sadat and his domestic and foreign policies have never encountered such bitter and harsh condemnations, though this time they were justified. The fundamental issue is the accusation of betraying 'Abd an-Nasir's political heritage that was directed at him, whether in relation to his own country or to the entire Arab world.

It seemed logical under these circumstances that the Egyptian president should comment on these issues in his speech, which lasted more than 2 hours and which had been greatly promoted by the press. Yet, again, nothing of the sort happened. As-Sadat complained of Begin's hard attitude and praised the Israeli defense minister, 'Ezer Weizman, and pledged to the Israeli people that he would never fight them. One thing can be understood from the Alexandria speech; the Egyptian president is determined to continue his foreign policy of capitulation. Regarding domestic policy, he intends to continue the attack on democratic institutions and consolidate the regime of personal authority.

EGYPT UNABLE TO INFLUENCE ISRAELI POLICY THROUGH U.S. MEDIATION

LD292328Y Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, July 29, TASS--As the newspaper AN-NAHAR writes, recent developments in the Middle East have confirmed the failure of President as-Sadat's policy of compromise. But, the newspaper notes, As-Sadat is further clinging tenaciously to this policy, banking on U.S. mediation and "initiatives," which have brought him nothing. By his statements about the allegedly "decisive" role of Washington in the settlement of the Middle East crisis, As-Sadat has not succeeded in making the United States influence Tel Aviv's tough policy.

Former Egyptian Ambassador to Portugal S. ash-Shazli, who was recalled by the Egyptian authorities from his post for the sharp criticism of As-Sadat's policy, accused Cairo's regime of pursuing a line leading to that country's economic, political and military weakening.

Speaking in an interview with the Lebanese AL-HAWADITH weekly, he stressed that by his policy As-Sadat objectively was serving the enemies of the Egyptian people, the liquidation of democratic freedoms in the country. The weakening of Egypt's military might, the notorious "open-door policy" in economy aimed at restoring the capitalist order in the country and ensuring the domination of foreign monopolies, has resulted in Egypt's isolation, Ash-Shazi noted.

U.S. TRYING TO 'ARTIFICIALLY PROLONG' MIDEAST TALKS

LD281728Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A U.S. State Department spokesman has said that despite Cairo's decision to expel the Israeli military mission from Egypt, where it had been for several months, the U.S. Government again intends to organize a new meeting between the Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers in the near future. Secretary of State Vance will participate in this meeting. The spokesman expressed confidence that Cairo and Tel Aviv share Washington's interest in continuing the separate talks.

The U.S. State Department spokesman's statement indicates the U.S. intention to artificially prolong the Egyptian-Israeli talks--which have accomplished nothing--instead of attempting to find a universal settlement to the Near East problem by resuming the Geneva peace conference on the Near East. It is also clear from the statement that the United States is depending on further assistance from the As-Sadat regime and the Begin government to help implement its designs.

COLLUSION BETWEEN LEBANESE RIGHTISTS, ISRAELIS NOTED

LD281906Y Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

["Dangerous Conspiracy"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, July 28, TASS--The disquieting and tense situation persists in the eastern part of the Lebanese capital. Sporadic exchanges of fire and explosions took place in a number of quarters yesterday. Snipers from right-wing Christian armed formations were active in the 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and Hadas districts. They fired at positions of the inter-Arab peace force in Lebanon, at civilians who appeared in streets.

Mobile internal security patrols, which control the road running to Sayda, were moved into Hadas yesterday in accordance with the decision of the Lebanese authorities. They also took positions on approaches to the Beirut sea port. Meanwhile, conservative units continue to stay in the area.

The efforts of Lebanon's leadership in normalizing the situation encounter vigorous resistance of the right-wing forces which, acting on the instruction of their supporters from Tel Aviv, are seeking to have a new escalation of tension. As is noted by local observers, it is still far from stabilizing the situation and any insignificant incident can lead to another outburst of bitter armed clashes.

In this connection, it is noted here that the United States, which encourages Tel Aviv and the forces of Arab reaction to a further aggravation of the situation in Lebanon, yesterday staged a provocative manoeuvre which has the aim to add to the instability in the country and undermine the prestige of the Lebanese authorities. The U.S. Embassy in Beirut has recommended members of families of American diplomats and also all citizens of the United States "who do not have business" in Lebanon to leave that country in the near future.

Disquieting reports continue coming in also from the south of Lebanon. The right-wing Christian formations, incorporated with the so-called "the army of liberation of the south", in the recent days largely envigorated their actions. They continue the provocative sallies against the UN interim force and seek to prevent realization of the central authorities' plans to send Lebanese Army units to the southern areas of the country. The conservatives are fortifying their positions in the settlements of Ibil as-Saqi, Kfar Shuba and a number of other settlements, raise roadblocks, terrorize local residents. The artillery of the right-wing, concentrated in Marj'Uyun, has barbarously bombarded the area of Tall Zagla. As a result, peasant houses were wrecked, and a great damage inflicted upon agricultural crops.

The actions of Lebanese conservatives are accompanied by provocative sallies of the Israeli military. According to reports, the aggressor's troops, concentrated along the frontier with Lebanon, in the recent days received reinforcements in the form of artillery and tanks. Israeli warplanes intensified their flights over Lebanese towns. Yesterday, two fighter-planes, flying low, passed the sound barrier over Beirut. In the area of Sidon, four Israeli military launches intruded into Lebanese territorial waters and moved along the coast.

Damascus, July 28, TASS--The events taking place in Lebanon these days are part of a dangerous conspiracy aimed at partitioning the country and eliminating the Palestine revolution, says a message of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party of Syria to all political parties and progressive organizations of Arab and other countries of the world. Those who are seeking to escalate tension in Lebanon pursue the aim of imposing capitulatory plans of settlement of the Middle East crisis, nurtured by forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, the message stresses.

AUCCTU PROTESTS PERSECUTION OF TUNISIAN TRADE UNIONISTS

LD291340Y Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 29, TASS--Reports of the persecution of scores of Tunisian trade union activists and leaders, who have been kept in prison for several months, are giving the world trade union movement cause for great concern. The Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions says in a statement that these trade unionists are facing a trial. A protest against this has come from the World Federation of Trade Unions, the most representative international trade union centre.

The Central Council of Trade Unions subscribes to the WFTU statement in support of the Tunisian trade union activists, insists on their release from prison and on guarantees of a just trial.

PLO OFFICIALS MARK OPENING OF NEW OFFICE IN MOSCOW

LD282046Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Muhammad ash-Sh'ir, PLO representative in Moscow, held a reception today in Moscow on the occasion of the transfer of the PLO office to new premises.

The reception was attended by some heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the USSR and representatives of Soviet public opinion. It was also attended by a Fatah delegation which arrived in Moscow yesterday. It includes members of the Central Committee of the organization: Mahmud 'Abbas, Salah Khalaf, Khalid al-Hassan and Nimir Salih.

During the reception Ash-Sha'ir and Vladimir Kudryavtsev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asians and African Countries, exchanged greetings and toasts. The head of the PLO office expressed his deep gratitude for the firm Soviet support for the struggle of the Palestinian people. In his reply, Vladimir Kudryavtsev expressed confidence in the inevitability of the Palestinians reaching their aim, which is the establishment of their independent state in their homeland.

PDRY UPONF PLENUM RESOLUTION CITES SOLIDARITY OF YEMENI STATES

LD2923127 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Aden, July 29, TASS--The Second Extraordinary Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Unified Political Organization National Front, has closed in the capital of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. A statement on its results has been issued by 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, general secretary of the National Front Central Committee.

The plenum highly evaluated the activity of the local committees of the National Front in the implementation of the decisions of the Central Committee and Politbureau of the National Front on the elimination of consequences of wrecking activity by former chairman of the Presidential Council Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali and his supporters at the country's bodies of government, says the statement.

The plenary meeting approved of the work of the local party and government bodies for rectifying the situation in the local organs of state power and military organizations, and dismissing persons who supported the former chairman of the Presidential Council in his splitter activity and opposed the revolutionary line of the government and the National Front CC.

The plenum, says the statement, has again stressed the striving of the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen for establishing friendly goodneighbourly relations with North Yemen on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, mutual non-interference in the internal affairs and peaceful settlement of all disputes.

The plenary meeting also approved of the foreign policy of the Politbureau of the National Front CC and declared that the party will further resolutely work for peace and stability in that area of the Arab world, and with determination repel all attempts by the enemies of the Yemen people to unleash a fratricidal war between the two neighbouring Yemeni states.

The plenary meeting discussed the draft rules and program of the vanguard party of a new type to be approved at the forthcoming constituent congress of the party.

The statement goes on to say that the National Front CC, carrying out work on a large scale in the political, economic and social and cultural fields, demands that all the members of the front, the country's public and state organizations actively work for the implementation of the revolutionary progressive line of the National Front and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

SOUTH ASIA

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW AFGHAN ENVOY

LD2715427 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 27, TASS--The newly appointed ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Naz Muhammad Paktin, presented his credentials to Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, at a ceremony in the Kremlin today.

Speaking on behalf of the [word indistinct] of his country, the ambassador conveyed heartfelt appreciation to the Soviet Union for the support rendered to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Carrying through a policy of non-alignment and resting on the principles of peaceful coexistence, our party and government are actively supporting the ideas of peace and international security. We highly appreciate the consistent and busy activity of the Soviet leaders in this direction, the ambassador said.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov pointed out that Afghanistan and the USSR were linked by relations of friendship and goodneighbourhood. The Soviet Union showed profound understanding for the efforts of the people of Afghanistan and their leaders in implementing the program of overcoming the economic backwardness of the country, implementing democratic reforms for the benefit of the working people. We sincerely wish the people of friendly Afghanistan success in building a new life, strengthening the independence of the republic and its international authority, he said.

USSR, AFGHANISTAN SIGN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES CONTRACTS

LD2922387 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] At the beginning of the week a series of contracts was signed in Kabul for Soviet-Afghan cooperation in the building of new and the updating of existing industrial enterprises in Afghanistan. The contracts provide, among other things, for the delivery of industrial equipment to Afghanistan and the granting of credits for the building of a large railway and automobile bridge across the Amu Darya River. Provision is also made for the updating of Afghanistan's highways.

SAVCHENKO PRAISES STEPS TAKEN BY AFGHAN GOVERNMENT

LD2821367 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Dear listeners, under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party [PDP], a revolution took place in Afghanistan 3 months ago, ending the 50-year rule of the Nadir Shah dynasty and culminating in the establishment of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. Commentator Igor Savchenko writes:

We, the Soviet people, are following with great interest and through friendly eyes the developments which are now taking place in Afghanistan. A program of vast social and economic developments has been announced to create a new society free from the exploitation of man by man and social inequality. It also aims to raise the living standards of the large masses and eradicate all the remnants of the feudalist and semifeudalist system. Reports of the measures taken by the DRS's Revolutionary Council and Government toward implementing this program are published regularly in Soviet newspapers and magazines.

During the past 3 months, the DRA Government has carried out a great deal of work which the previous government either could not carry out or opposed. For instance, during this short period nearly as many new schools were opened as existed throughout Afghanistan's cities 10 to 15 years ago. In addition to stabilizing the prices of consumer goods, the government has been able to reduce prices. Work is being done so that the working people can have easy access to education and to insure the implementation of laws. Steps are being taken to expand the country's multinational culture, including the printing and publication of the first newspapers in the Turkmen and Uzbek languages. For the first time, such overt workers' organizations as trade unions, womens', youth and peasant organizations have been set up. These will undoubtedly pave the way for the participation of workers in running the affairs of the country.

These initial measures have clearly demonstrated to Afghanistan's workers that a genuine people's revolution has taken place in the country, and that for the first time in Afghanistan's history a government that considers primarily the interests of the workers and the vast masses is in control of the country. The ardor and enthusiasm of Afghanistan's people toward the developments in their country, which all disinterested observers of and visitors to Afghanistan point out, must necessarily stem from this fact. During these 3 months the DRA has successfully carried out its declared policies of nonalinement to blocs, of strengthening the foundations of neighborly relations and cooperation with other countries.

An Afghan delegation has actively participated in the work of the special session of the UN General Assembly and has backed the USSR's proposals as well as those of other peace-loving countries for control of the arms race.

At present, an Afghan delegation is seriously participating in the work of the conference of nonalined countries in Belgrade.

The DRA is making great efforts toward strengthening bilateral relations with various countries, particularly with its neighbors. This policy of the young republic has brought it prestige and standing which increase every day and which have been extensively recognized on an international scale.

Just as Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of Afghanistan, in his recent speech on Kabul Radio and Television said: One of the results of the PDP's activities in the post revolutionary era is that all the socialist countries and, above all Lenin's country, have recognized the DRA. Meanwhile, a great many capitalist countries and nearly all the nonalined countries have recognized the DRA.

These are the first results of the progress made by the republic along a path which began on 27 April. One ought to say these results augur extremely well for the future.

INDOCHINA

PRC, SRV AGREE TO DEPUTY MINISTERIAL TALKS IN HANOI

LD281234Y Moscow TASS in English 1203 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, July 28, TASS--As reported by the Vietnamese information agency, the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has been notified by a representative of the Chinese Embassy in Vietnam about the Chinese Government's consent to discuss at the level of deputy foreign ministers the questions relating to the Chinese nationals residing in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The negotiations will begin on August 8th in Hanoi as proposed by the Vietnamese side.

In this connection, the Chinese side moved to suspend the negotiations between representatives of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry and the PRC Embassy in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Vietnamese side agreed to this.

The representative of the Chinese Embassy, the Vietnamese information agency says, also informed that the Government of the PRC had decided to return to its ports the two ships which were sent by it to the shores of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to repatriate Chinese nationals and which remained in the open sea to this day.

HOA PEOPLE USED AS CHINESE PAWN IN PRC-SRV CONFLICT

OW301945Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 29 Jul 78 OW

[Krichevskiy report]

[Text] I have had many occasions to visit Vietnamese cities and villages and have noted that the Vietnamese people have made strenuous efforts to heal the wounds of war. They have worked creatively and industriously and cherish peace. In the SRV, Vietnamese of Chinese and Cambodian descent and other ethnic minorities have the same rights and duties as the Vietnamese people; there is no discrimination against them. Therefore, Peking's allegations that the Hoa people in Vietnam have been persecuted, expelled and discriminated against sound very strange. The Peking authorities have feverishly launched an anti-Vietnam campaign. On the grounds of protecting the Hoa people in Vietnam, they are interfering in Vietnam's internal affairs. Obviously, the Peking authorities' provocative acts are well calculated as the facts eloquently prove.

The SRV has shown its good will by allowing the Hoa people to leave Vietnam and have never restrained them as claimed by the Peking authorities. In fact, the Peking authorities have caused difficulties to the Hoa people who wish to leave Vietnam. During a recent trip with foreign journalists to Dong Dang, located in an area bordering China, I could see the truth for myself. About 20,000 Hoa people have been waiting to cross the checkpoint into China that is located within a border defense post. Since 11 July, advancing various reasons, the Peking authorities have refused to receive more Hoa people returning from Vietnam. It is not known when they are going to allow them to cross the border.

The Peking authorities pretend that they are concerned with the fate of the Hoa people in Vietnam. In reality, hiding under the Hoa people label, Mao's followers are weaving dark designs. Undoubtedly, they want to destroy Vietnam's influence in Southeast Asia. With this objective in mind, they have resorted to the tricks of exerting pressure on and threatening Vietnam, a neighboring country. They have absolutely no concern for the Hoa people in Vietnam.

VCP PARTY DELEGATION MEETS BORISENKO, VISITS KIEV

AU261030Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 25 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Today, Borisenko, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, received a delegation of the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] headed by Vo Thuc Dong, VCP Central Committee member and chief of the VCP Central Committee department for agriculture and forestry. The delegation is now in the republic.

Comrade Borisenko spoke about the work performed by the republic's party organizations to fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress agricultural decisions.

Vo Thuc Dong discussed the work being carried out in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to develop agricultural production and expressed thanks for the interesting conversation, for the feelings of fraternal friendship cherished by the Soviet people for the Vietnamese people.

[Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 27 Jul 78 AU adds the following: The Vietnamese delegation headed by Vo Thuc Dong, Central Committee member and chief of the VCP Central Committee department for agriculture and forestry, is now in Cherkasskaya Oblast. The Vietnamese comrades visited Kanev, acquainted themselves with the economy and sociocultural construction at the Fedorenko Kolkhoz. The Vietnamese friends met obkom bureau members. Lutak, obkom first secretary, explained Cherkasskaya Oblast agricultural achievements to the visitors.]

FOREIGN MINISTER NGUYEN DUY TRINH STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

LD310837Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the VCP Central Committee, vice premier of the government and foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, was in Moscow on 23 July en route for Belgrade.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN SEND MESSAGE TO FIDEL CASTRO

LD281543Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro: On this portentous date--the 25th anniversary of the national uprising--we send the PCC Central Committee, the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba and the Cuban people warm greetings and expressions of our fraternal sentiments on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and all the Soviet people.

The date 26 July 1953 is one which will go down for all time in the annals of revolutionary history. The fearless heroes of the storming of the Moncada Barracks under your leadership issued a challenge to the dominance of imperialism, the Latifundistas and capitalists, and ushered in the patriotic struggle of Cuba's broad people's masses for their liberation. The glorious victory of the Cuban revolution and the birth of the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere was the fitting culmination of that struggle.

After gaining freedom and independence and taking state power into their own hands, the Cuban working people, under the leadership of their vanguard--the PCC--implemented profound socioeconomic transformations and secured remarkable successes in building the socialist society. Cuba's great achievements in the sphere of education, social welfare, public health and the development of science and culture serve as an inspiring example for the peoples of liberated countries.

Actively advocating the further cohesion of the socialist community's countries, the Republic of Cuba is energetically participating in the work of CEMA and is making a substantial contribution to deepening the process of the relaxation of tension, asserting the people's rights to free and independent development and strengthening the movement of nonalined states. Cuba's anti-imperialist foreign policy has deservedly earned its high international prestige.

We are sincerely gratified by the successful development of Soviet-Cuban friendship, the close cooperation of the CPSU and the PCC and the high level of multiform links between the Soviet Union and Cuba. The Soviet communists and all Soviet people are fully determined to continue the steady strengthening of the bonds of fraternal friendship and cohesion between our parties, countries and peoples in line with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

We wish you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, the communists and all the fraternal Cuban people new successes in the practical implementation of the decisions of the First PCC Congress and in building the socialist society.

May the eternal and inviolable friendship between the Soviet and Cuban peoples strengthen and flourish!

[Signed] L. Brezhnev; A. Kosygin.

MASHEROV-LED DELEGATION IN CUBA FOR HOLIDAY CELEBRATIONS

Meets Fidel Castro, Raul Castro

LD282005Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The Soviet party and government delegation headed by Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Communist Party of Belorussia Central Committee, which is in Cuba, has had a meeting with Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers.

During the course of the conversation questions of mutual interest were discussed. The meeting passed in an atmosphere of fraternity--typical of relations between the communist parties of the Soviet Union and Cuba and between the two countries--extreme cordiality and warmth.

This morning, Raul Castro, second secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers, together with Comrade Masherov, who is here at the head of the Soviet party and government delegation for the celebrations to mark the day of national uprising, visited the club of the Soviet youth delegation at the festival.

Pastukhov, the leader of the Soviet youth delegation, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, addressed them with warm words of welcome on behalf of all Soviet youth. He reported that Soviet youth had elected Raul Castro an honorary member of the Soviet youth delegation at the festival. Addressing the young emissaries from the Soviet Union Raul Castro said: You have presented us with a beautiful morning. It is a great joy and honor for us to start the day of the opening of the 11th festival together with you. The young people of Cuba and the entire Cuban people have the most profound and immeasurable love for the Soviet youth and the entire people of the great country of Lenin.

Attends Award Ceremony

LD310708Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The presentation of the Order of Lenin to Blas Roca Calderio, Politburo member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, president of the National Assembly and vice president of the Council of State, took place in a festive atmosphere in Havana on 30 July. He has been given this award by decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for great services to strengthening fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Cuban Communist Party and the CPSU, the Republic of Cuba and the Soviet Union, for his fruitful activities over many years in the name of peace and socialism, and in connection with his 70th birthday.

Present at the presentation were: Raul Castro, second secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, first vice president of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the republic; other party and state figures; the Soviet party-government delegation headed by Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party.

The order was presented by Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to the Republic of Cuba. Blas Roca Calderio expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet state and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, personally for the high evaluation of his work.

CSA ECONOMIC, AGRICULTURAL, SOCIAL DATA FOR RSFSR

LD281830Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration reports that the 6 month plan for the volume of marketing and production of the majority of the most important types of products in the RSFSR has been overfulfilled. Compared with the first half of 1977, industrial production increased by 4.9 percent, while the year's target was 4.5 percent. Labor productivity rose by 4 percent. The RSFSR's agricultural workers have carried out spring field work in an organized fashion, the report notes. The areas in the RSFSR sown with agricultural crops to be harvested this year amounted to over 126 million hectares.

Russia's population on 1 July 1978 stood at 137 million.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINIAN POLITBURO SESSION

AU281905Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 28 Jul 78 AU

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo--with the participation of oblispolkom first secretaries, oblispolkom chairmen, leaders of a number of the republic's ministries and departments--has examined the progress made in fulfilling socialist pledges for the production and sale to the state of grain; measures to provide stockbreeding with all kinds of fodder; the accomplishment of tasks for the procurement of meat, milk and other farm produce; and some issues concerning the work of industry, building organizations and transport in 1978.

Reports were delivered by Borisenko, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, and Lyashko, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman.

Those participating in the debate were obkom first secretaries: Kirichenko from Odessa; Kachalovskiy from Dnepropetrovsk; Kachura from Donetsk; Morgunov from Poltava; Sakhnyuk from Kharkov; Tsybulko from Kiev; Lutak from Cherkassy; Taratuta from Vinnitsa; Kobylchak from Kirovograd; Vasilyayev from Nikolayev; Momotenko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR State Committee for the Production and Technical Provision of Agriculture; and Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers first deputy chairman.

The session was addressed by Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee [as heard] adopted decisions on the issues discussed.

CHAIRMAN NAMED TO NEW STATE COMMITTEE FOR MATERIAL RESERVES

LD271203Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 78 p 6 LD

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Aleksandr Akimovich Kokarev chairman of the USSR State Committee for Material Reserves.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 28-30 JULY

LD290414 /LD310456 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0001 GMT on 26 July reports that harvesting has begun in the Central-Chernozem Zone and in southern Belorussia. Harvesting is underway in the central Urals where 1.9 million tons of grain have been pledged.

At 0500 GMT the radio reports that harvesting is proceeding under difficult conditions in Rostovskaya Oblast because of frequent rain. Despite this difficulty, however, 4 million tons of grain have been produced.

At 0530 GMT the radio informs its listeners that in the southern parts of Kazakhstan, grain harvesting is proceeding. Altogether, Kazakhstan's sovkhozes and kolkhozes have sold over 100 million puds of grain to the country.

At 0830 GMT the radio reports that in Saratovskaya Oblast the first 300,000 hectares of grain have been reaped.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 29 July reports that grain occupies 1.2 million hectares in Kurskaya Oblast. In Chechen-Ingushskaya ASSR grain has been cleared from 85 percent of the area it occupies. A record average yield of 24 quintals per hectare is being achieved.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1445 GMT reports that Don grain growers are selling the third millionth ton of grain crops to the state. As they harvest they are preparing the soil for next year and have already plowed up 500,000 hectares. The radio also reports that in Volgogradskaya Oblast grain crops have been cut 2.2 million hectares, which is about 60 percent of the total. In Primorskiy Kray farms are harvesting grain crops and at the same time are plowing up the soil for next year's harvest. So far 10,000 hectares have been plowed; a total of 250,000 hectares are to be plowed.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0000 GMT on 30 July reports that farmers in Volgogradskaya Oblast have pledged to sell at least 4 million tons of grain crops to the state. Meanwhile, in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast half of the early grain crops have been harvested so far. In Kharkovskaya Oblast, according to the radio, all rayons were engaged in the harvest; so far grain crops have been gathered from 250,000 hectares.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT reports that farmers in Altayskiy Kray are taking advantage of good weather and have delivered the first of this year's harvest to the elevators. The radio also reports that the harvest in Mordovskaya ASSR has begun. The western regions of the republic have begun to harvest rye, peas and barley; grain crops are to be harvested on almost 800,000 hectares.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT On 30 July reports that harvesting work has been completed on 500,000 hectares in Orenburgskaya Oblast. In Belorussian SSR, according to the radio, the weather is good and over 10,00 hectares are being worked on each day. In Saratovskaya Oblast, winter wheat and barley have been laid in swathes on 500,000 hectares so far. In Kurskaya Oblast all rayons are engaged in harvesting work.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1445 GMT reports that farmers in Ryazanskaya Oblast have begun to harvest winter grain. Combines have been equpped with devices for harvesting flattened grain.

Equipment for drying grain crops has been made ready at threshing floors and reception points. The oblast has promised to sell 600,000 tons of grain crops to the state this year. The radio also reports that Uzbek combine teams have gone to Kazakh SSR to help with the harvest.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1530 GMT reports that Ukrainian farmers have harvested grain for 6 million hectares. Reaping and threshing are being carried out under difficult conditions because there are few days without rain. Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT reports that ear crops occupy 1.739 million hectares in Voronezhskaya Oblast this year. Grain crops have been threshed on 50,000 hectares; roughly one-third of that has been reaped. Frequent storms are making the work difficult and equipment is being moved around to take advantage of any good weather. More than 800 new Niva and Kolos combines and about 1,000 reapers have arrived to help this year. The harvesting front is moving north and is approaching the main grain crop growing areas. The radio describes the harvest as good.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1750 GMT reports that Kuban farmers have delivered 3 million tons of grain to state procurement points. Most of the grain is strong winter wheat.

MID-JULY WEATHER, EFFECT ON CROP DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED

LD281039Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 Jul 78 p 2 LD

[Agrometeorologist S. Pluchik agricultural weather report: "Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In the second 10 day period of July cocl, rainy weather persisted in most of the European territory of the USSR. The 10 day average air temperature was 3-4 degrees below normal.

In the Ukraine, most of the Central-Chernozem Region and the Volga Region south of Kuybyshev waxy ripeness was observed in winter wheat. The northern boundary of waxy ripeness in rye was mrked by a line passing through Brest, Bryansk, Ryazan, Saransk, Kuybyshev and Ufa. Grain swelling in winter crops continued in the remainder of the European territory of the USSR.

Spring barley reached the waxy ripeness stage in southeast Belorussia; central, northern and eastern oblasts of the Ukraine; northern Moldavia; most of the Central-Chernozem Region; the north of Rostovskaya Oblast; the lower Volga Region and the south of Orenburgskaya Oblast.

Heading of panicles, and in some places flowering of panicles and ears, was observed in early sown corn in most regions on Krasnoyarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays, Moldavia, autonomous republics in the North Caucasus, the Crimea and also in some fields in southern, central and eastern oblasts in the Ukraine and the south of Rostovskaya Oblast. The plants' height was 150-180 cm. The growth in the 10 day period was 30-45 cm or more.

The growth of potato tubers was in progress throughout almost all the European territory of the USSR. A narrowing of row widths was observed in fields in most of the beet cultivating zone. Sunflowers bloomed everywhere. The height of the plants was 170-200 cm, and 100-120 cm in the Volga Region. The diameter of the heads was 10-14 cm, and 16-17 cm in early sown crops in the North Caucasus. Seed swelling occurred in flax in the Ukraine. The height of the plants was predominantly 80-90 cm. Fiber flax was harvested in Ivano-Frankovskaya Oblast. Over almost the entire European territory of the USSR perennial grasses were growing after the haymaking.

Warm weather persisted in the arable regions of West Siberia and Kazakhstan. There was 10-30 mm of rainfall throughout West Siberia and the northern half of Kazakhstan. Heavy precipitation of 30-60mm, and in some places 70-100 mm, was observed in most of Tyumenskaya and Omskaya oblasts, some regions in Novosibirskaya and Kustanayskaya oblasts and in the north of Altayskiy Kray.

Early spring grain crops formed ears and came into flower. In a number of regions in Kustanayskaya, Karagandiskaya, Pavlodarskaya and Kemerovskaya oblasts and Altayskiy Kray early barley and wheat crops reached the milky ripeness stage. In steppe regions of West Siberia and in northern oblasts of Kazakhstan the formation and growth of potato tubers was in progress.

The weather became warmer in East Siberia. The daytime air temperature reached 27-29 degrees, and 30-32 degrees in southwest Krasnoyarskiy Kray and in the Buryatskaya ASSR. In the west of Krasnoyarskiy Kray, the northwest of Irkutskaya Oblast and the northeast of Chitinskaya Oblast 10-25 mm, and in places 30-40 mm, of rainfall was observed. There was heavy rainfall in the south of Irkutskaya Oblast. Early spring grain crops formed ears and came into flower, and in the south of Krasnoyarskiy Kray barley and wheat reached the milky ripeness stage.

Hot, dry weather persisted in the Central Asian republics. The growth of cotton bolls was in progress everywhere. Heading and flowering of panicles, as well as flowering of ears, was observed in corn.

KAZAKHSTAN EXPECTS ABUNDANT GRAIN HARVEST DESPITE REPAIR LAGS

LD281351Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Shpakov report: "The Virgin Land Grain Is Ripening"]

[Excerpts] Kazakh SSR--It is possible that even from space orbit the grain fields of Kazakhstan cannot all be taken in at a single glance: Grain crops are ripening this year on an area of more than 25 million hectares. Inspired by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum, the republic's farmers are fully determined to gather the entire harvest they have grown within optimal deadlines, to avoid losses during the threshing and transportation of the grain, and to honorably fulfill the pledges for the sale of grain to the state.

Many natural factors influence the final results of the grain growers' labor. It is especially difficult to forecast harvest yields in Kazakhstan where each year differs from the last.

But today even the most cautious farm managers are unable to conceal their satisfied smiles when they look at the vast wheat fields; by all indications the harvest will be an abundant one. That means that it is necessary to be fully prepared to meet it.

"This year," recounts Kazakh SSR Minister of Agriculture M. Motoriko, "the situation on the fields is developing favorably in most of the republic's oblasts. There has been rainfall almost everywhere, the plants are developing successfully, and on the whole the condition of the crops is good. Chemical dressing of the fields from the air has been carried out in a rapid and organized fashion and at the best agrotechnical times. In southern oblasts the harvest toil is in full swing. Chimkentskaya Oblast farmers, for instance, have harvested more than 80 percent of their grain crops. Threshing yields are gratifying--they are more than double the average, reaching 20 and more quintals per hectare on nonirrigated land. A number of advanced farms have already fulfilled the socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state.

Thus, the Syrdarinskiy Sovkhoz collective has delivered to the procurement centers more than 30,000 tons of grain as opposed to the planned 11,300 tons, and has fully provided itself with seeds and forage. Harvesting work is progressing rapidly in Dzhambulskaya and Alma-Atinskaya oblasts, and Taldy-Kurganskaya, Semipalatinskaya and Uralskaya oblast farmers are beginning to reap the grain crops. By mid-July more than 1 million hectares had been mowed, and more than 90% of the mowed area has been threshed. But the biggest part of the harvest still lies ahead...."

The rural workers' prime concern is to prepare the harvesting equipment and mechanized threshing areas on time and to carefully put in order all the elements of the "field-to-elevator" system. In southern oblasts this task has been solved successfully and 96-98 percent ot the combines went out onto the fields on schedule. The same high degree of readiness must also be insured in the republic's main grain growing areas. The tempo of repair work is now higher than last year although it cannot be said that the present tempo is satisfactory. By the end of the first half of the year 30,300 combines and 28,400 reapers were still not ready for use and these figures represent 27 and 39 percent respectively of the entire pool of this machinery. There is a very large quantity of equipment in disrepair on certain farms in Turgayskaya, Aktyubinskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Dzhezkazganskaya, and Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts.

Undoubtedly, progress in preparing the harvesting equipment depends above all on the machine operators, workers at repair workships, and the standard of the engineering and technical service on the farms. But it is also impossible to disregard the shortage of spare parts--above all riddles, gears and transmissions for combines, variable speed drives for reapers, and others. As before the adjustment of new machines remains a labor intensive process. The Virgin Land farmers are making especially serious complaints against the Krasnoyarsk machine builders. In order to make a Sibiryak combine ready for use, a sovkhoz machine operator must spend...about 20 working days. It has been calculated that putting all the Sibiryaks that will be delivered to the republic next year in order will require, by official norms, about 1 million man-hours! In actual fact this figure could prove to be even higher insofar as units are often delivered incomplete--sometimes cabins are lacking, sometimes stackers are absent, and sometimes there is a shortage of fastenings.

BAD WEATHER SETS BACK HARVEST IN UKRAINE

LD292150Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Summary] Our correspondent, Vladimir Sokolov, reports on harvesting progress in the Ukraine. The protracted rainfall in the republic has finally ended. The rain set back the cutting and particularly the threshing of grain crops somewhat. Mechanizers will now need all their skill to save an abundant harvest. Grain crops have been flattened on wide areas. Rainfall was particularly heavy in Lvov, Volhynia and Zhitomir oblasts. The cutting of crops is coming to an end on the 6 millionth hectare. With the good weather, the harvesting rate is picking up.

KIEV RADIO REPORTS UKRAINIAN HARVEST, WEATHER OUTLOOK

AU282017 [Editorial Report AU] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 1800 GMT on 27 July reports that "300,000 tons of newly harvested grain have been delivered to Donetskaya Oblast procurement centers." Winter wheat yields averaging nearly 40 quintals per hectare are reported in Pokrovskiy, Nikopolskiy and other rayons of Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast. Some 217,000 hectares of grain have been mown in Kirovogradskaya Oblast, says the radio.

Kiev Domestic Service in Russian at 0900 GMT on 28 July reports that in Zaporozhskaya Oblast "grain mowing is nearing completion. Grain crops have been mown on 750,000 hectares" and "more than 850,000 tons of grain have been delivered to the motherland's granaries, including 250,000 tons of strong and valuable wheat varieties."

In its routine weather report Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 1800 GMT on 28 July forecasts that "in the coming 3 days weather conditions in the Ukraine will remain favorable for the ripening of all crops, as well as for grain harvesting."

MINISTRY OF PROCUREMENT REPORTS ON GRAIN ELEVATORS

LD310508Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Summary] Grain elevators of the Don, Krasnoyarskiy Kray and Stavropolskiy Kray are fully working at present. The USSR Ministry of Procurement has reported that in the country as a whole the collectives of grain reception points have completed preparing for reception of the harvest 5 days ahead of schedule. Most of the country's more than 3,000 elevators are already receiving grain. Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast was the first in the country--a month ahead of schedule--to complete the overhaul of grain reception points. On the other hand, "elevators are being prepared slowly in Novosibirskaya Oblast and several other oblasts of the RSFSR."

TAMBOVSKIY, ORENBURGSKIY OBKOM PLENUMS VIEW AGRICULTURE

LD281515 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 19 July 1978 carries two reports on obkom plenums at which the results of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the tasks of the respective oblast party organizations arising from the plenum resolution and the report delivered at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev were discussed.

V. Ryazanov reports on the Tambovskiy Obkom plenum at which A.A. Khomyakov, first secretary of the Tambovskiy Obkom, delivered the report. The report noted that "Tambovskaya Oblast was cited at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum as one of those which in recent years have returned only very small increases in production or where the volume of output has even fallen." Khomyakov went on to note that "targets for the delivery of meat and milk to the state have not been fulfilled. In the first half of the current year the lag in procurements of livestock-raising produce has not been eliminated."

Ryazanov notes that the plenum devoted great attention to problems of intensifying livestock-raising, efficient land utilization and the development of capital construction, as well as the training of rural cadres.

Own correspondent M. Merzabekov reports on the Orenburgskiy Obkom plenum at which the report was delivered by A.V. Kovalenko, first secretary of the obkom. The plenum noted "many omissions and unresolved problems" in the specialization and concentration of livestock-raising and serious backwardness in the fodder base. The plenum also observed that rural construction remains a weak point: "The draft planning of installations and the tempo and quality of construction work reflect serious shortcomings. The base and capacities of the construction organizations are developing too slowly."

COSMONAUTS CONTINUE PHOTOGRAPHY, BIOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTS

LD281312Y Moscow TASS in English 1301 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Flight Control Centre, July 28, TASS--The crew of the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Progress-2 continue carrying out their program of work.

Maximum distance of the complex from the earth's surface is 346 kilometres, minimum distance--328 kilometres, period of revolution--91 minutes and inclination of the orbit--51.6 degrees.

Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov have carried out their new series of photography of the earth's surface and the world ocean in the interests of science and various branches of national economy. Photography was done over areas of Belorussia, the Ukraine, the Salsk steppes and the lowland along the coasts of the Caspian. Biological experiments are continuing on board the complex for the study of the impact of factors of long outer space flight on the development of various plants.

The onboard systems of the orbital complex are functioning normally. The temperature on board is 20 degrees Centigrade, pressure--770 millimetres of mercury column. Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov feel well.

COSMONAUTS CARRY OUT SPACE WALK 29 JULY

LD290856Y Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 29, TASS--A new important scientific and technical experiment has been staged successfully aboard the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Progress-2.

Under the flight program, Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov went out into open space on July 29, 1978.

This was done in order to dismantle and partially to replace scientific apparatus installed on the external surface of the station. This apparatus was used in the course of ten months, since the station was launched into space, to carry out experiments in studying micrometeor conditions and the effects of outer space on the properties of various materials.

The walk-out and work in open space were carried out in several stages. In the transfer compartment the cosmonauts put on space suits, then depressurized the compartment and at seven hours Moscow time opened the hatch in order to go out into space.

Flight Engineer Ivanchenkov stepped out into open space and fixed himself in the operation zone. Using special tools he carried out the dismantling operations planned. The crew commander Kovalenok was helping Ivanchenkov and used a portable colour television camera to transmit to earth pictures of elements of the station and the flight engineer's actions outside the station.

The crew members took into the station one of the instruments of the system for the registration of micrometeors, cassettes with polymer, optical and other structural materials used in building advanced spacecraft, as well as a block containing cassettes with biopolymers. On the outside of the station, the cosmonauts installed apparatus for the registration of space radiation.

During their stay in open space, suits of semi-stiff type and their systems were further tested, the actions of cosmonauts in open space improved and elements of space-craft design, intended to facilitate movement and fixation on the outside of the station, were checked. Portable lamps were used during the station's flight on the shaded section of the orbit.

Throughout the stay of the crew members in open space and in the depressurized transfer compartment, their space suits and their life-supporting systems ensured for them comfortable conditions for work and full implementation of the planned program of scientific and technical experiments. While in open space, the cosmonauts made a TV reportage.

In all, the two cosmonauts stayed in open space for 2 hours 05 minutes. After finishing their work the cosmonauts returned to the transfer compartment and closed the hatch. Then they pressurized the compartment by filling it with air, took off their space suits and entered the station's main premises. Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov feel well after the space walk.

The materials and apparatus dismantled from the outside of the station will be returned to earth for study at designing organizations and institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The successfully completed space experiments testifies to the effectiveness of the work done by the cosmonauts outside the station and opens wide opportunities for using outer space for broader scientific investigations aboard future piloted orbital complexes.

Further Details on Walk

ID2912102 Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 29, TASS--Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov have made a space walk from the Soviet scientific station Salyut-6.

This space walk experiment marked a new step forward in Soviet astronautics. It differed from the previous space walks first of all by the fact that it was carried out not only in the interests of the national economy but also scientific research.

During their space walk the crew members took into the station one of the instruments of a system for the registration of micrometeors, cassettes with polymer, optical and other structural materials which are used in building advanced space-craft, as well as a block of cassettes with biopolymers. On the outside of the station, the cosmonauts installed an apparatus for registering space radiation.

All space walk operations were rehearsed on the ground in the pool of the cosmonauts training centre named after Yuriy Gagarin. There a mockup of the orbital station was installed under water. Before the launch of the Soyuz-29, the crew members practised in space walk operations in the reservoir.

The first space walk was made in March, 1965, during the flight on the spaceship Voskhod-2. "You just step out of the ship and enter it again," Sergey Korolyov, the chief spacecraft designer, instructed Aleksey Leonov, who was the first to make a space walk. The only thing needed at that time was only to prove that man's mind would not be affected by his stepping into the void of outer space.

During the flight of the experimental orbital station Soyuz-4 and Soyuz-5 in January 1969, its crew was to carry out another, more difficult, operation--to move from one spaceship to another. This was done by Aleksey Yeliseyev and Yevgeniy Khrunov. The possibility of replacing space crews was thus proved.

In December 1977, the crew members of the Soyuz-26, Yuriy Romanenko and Georgiy Grechko, also made a space walk.

TASS Correspondent's Report

ID291640Y Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 29, TASS--The TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

"We permit to open the hatch and go out of the station." This was the command from the ground that Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov received on July 29 at 6 hours 57 minutes, a minute earlier than planned. The team of the cosmonauts took a few days to prepare for a regular "space walk." First, the two cosmonauts adjusted their space suits to their height, then checked the functioning of the life supporting systems and removed some of the equipment of the transfer section in order to make it more comfortable to work there. Before permitting the cosmonauts to go out of the space the doctors on the ground also checked their readiness. The pulse of both cosmonauts had somewhat quickened but still remained within the limits of the expected emotional upsurge.

So the hatch leading to space is opened. What is the work program for the team outside the spacecraft?

We have equipped Salyut-6 station with space suits of a new type, calculated to ensure several hours of autonomous work in space, says Deputy Flight Director Viktor Blagov. The fact is that in the course of prolonged functioning of the orbital station preventive inspection and repairs may be required by a number of systems situated outside the spacecraft. The program envisaged, among others, five such working "itineraries."

But, as we have had the chance to see, continued Blagov, the cosmonauts did not have to follow any of these working routes. The present operation in space is part of the program. The purpose is to dismantle from the surface of the space station the various materials sent by scientists to space for testing.

"The reaping of the scientific harvest" began immediately after opening the hatch. Fixed to its outer surface were three panels with samples of rubber, plastics and other sealing materials used in space technology. For already ten months since the launching of the station, these materials have been travelling in conditions of a deep vacuum, low and high temperatures and greater radiation.

Following that, Aleksandr Ivanchenkov "swam out" of the hatch aperture and immediately "anchored". "Anchor" is the name of the fixing device which reminds one of downhill ski bindings. The "anchor holds firm", thus assessed the flight engineer the conveniences offered by this new work place. But as to the details of what he was doing as part of his work, we heard them only during the next radio contact session, and we had chance to both hear and see what was happening. The cosmonauts fixed a TV camera not far from the hatch and made a unique film. What we saw was a man in a white space suit soaring against the background of the blue earth. In these minutes one could physically feel the boundless space distances.

Just how important is for science the work done today by the cosmonauts? In answering this question, Georgiy Grechko, one of the seven Soviet cosmonauts to date who have worked in open space, says: "Usually when we return from the orbit the scientists and engineers shower us with questions. Not infrequently, information on 'how it feels to be in space' is limited only to verbal impressions. This time, however, specialists on materials will get from us 'live samples' which have been tested in outer space. Among them are optical and metal materials, a block of cassettes with biopolymers and radio-sensitive plates to determine the incremental radiation received by the station. The cosmonauts had also inspected the panels of the micrometeor control system. No big 'wanderers' were registered in the universe."

Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov had worked in space for over two hours. They completed all the operations planned before schedule. "If you have nothing more to do, then you may get in," was the advice they received from the ground.

"We would just like to take our time," answered the commander, "since it is the first time in 45 days that we go out into the 'street', to have a walk".

30 JULY DAY OF REST FOR ORBITING COSMONAUTS

ID3006285Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Today is a day of rest on board the orbiting research complex Salyut-6 Soyuz-29-Progress-2. The first communications session with Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov will begin in a few minutes, when Salyut-6 comes into the radio-visibility zone of the floating tracking station Cosmonaut Vladimir Komarov. The preparations for exit and work in open space carried out by the cosmonauts on 29 July somewhat altered the normal day's timetable. Today the cosmonauts have returned to the usual rhythm--up at 0800, lights out at 2300 Moscow time. The condition of Vladimir Kovalenok's and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov's health is good and they are feeling well. The onboard systems of the orbiting complex are functioning normally.

COSMONAUTS RESUME WORK WITH PROGRESS-2 CRAFT

ID3103347 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov are working in near-earth orbit for their 47th day. Today the crew of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Progress-2 research complex will continue work with the Progress-2 transport craft. Spent materials and used equipment will be transferred to the goods compartment of the transport craft. A number of biological experiments to study the influence of weightlessness on the growth of various plants are continuing onboard the complex. According to telemetric data and reports from onboard the complex the systems and units of the Salyut-6 station and both craft are functioning normally.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH U.S.--Moscow, July 26, TASS--"The Bermuda Triangle presents no danger to navigation", a TASS correspondent has been told by Professor Viktor Neiman, one of the participants in the Joint Soviet-American Polymode programme. This is the first conclusion, drawn by the scientists, who spent almost a year in the Atlantic. By September, Soviet oceanologists will round off all explorations. The last of eight ships, Academician Kurchatov, will collect 19 buoy stations from the test range. Preparations are now being completed for the last voyage to the Bermuda area. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 2151 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD]

GORSHKOV HAILS SEAMEN IN NAVY DAY ADDRESS

LD292220Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Tomorrow our country will festively mark USSR Navy Day. At our microphone is Hero of the Soviet Union, Fleet Admiral of the Soviet Union, Sergey Georgiyevich Gorshkov, deputy USSR minister of defense and commander in chief of the Navy.

[Gorshkov--begin recording] Dear Comrades, the naval seamen's festival is marked by the men of the armed forces together with workers, engineers, designers and scientists and everyone whose labor strengthens the economic and defensive might of our homeland. Navy Day is being marked under conditions of high political and labor enthusiasm among Soviet people, who are striving to successfully fulfill the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the plans of this year and the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The recent Central Statistical Administration report on the results of work in the first half of 1978 convincingly demonstrates the steady growth of the might of the Soviet state of the whole people. Like all the working people of our country, the men of the army and navy ardently and unanimously support our party's domestic and foreign policy, which is directed at creating favorable conditions for the construction of communism and for a relaxation of international tension.

Our mighty modern navy is the child of the Soviet people, its labor deeds and its legitimate pride.

Great attention is paid to the navy by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. He has on several occasions been aboard ships of the navy. He is linked with naval sailors by the war years and the battles for Kerch and Novorossiysk. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's recent visit to the Pacific Ocean fleet will go down forever in navy annals. The warm meetings aboard the cruiser Admiral Sinyavin and his fatherly concern and attention left an indelible impression on the sailors. And Comrade Brezhnev's instruction that they be worthy continuers of the heroic glory and immortal exploits of the participants in the Great Fatherland War, and that they tirelessly perfect their combat training and political tempering has become a program of activity for our navy's entire personnel.

Soviet sailors are vigilantly conducting their combat watch. They send ardent fighting greetings to their beloved fatherland, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Leninist Central Committee, their relatives and loved ones and to all of you, comrade listeners.

A deep understanding of the highly humane, just and noble aims of the armed forces of the socialist community countries and faith in the invincibility of the cause of the October revolution and the cause of communism serve as the basis for the unparalleled morals of Soviet sailors. The navy's sailors toil stubbornly to be victorious. Day in and day out the ships of our navy operate and solve combat training tasks in various parts of the world ocean, frequently in complex weather conditions and far from home shores for many weeks and months. And in this complex and at times difficult setting the crews of the ships, with an awareness of their high responsibility, work to perfect complex tasks in combat and political training, master new weaponry and military equipment, perfect their sea training and tactical skill and check the seagoing qualities of the ships and the reliability of the mechanisms and technical facilities.

Naval personnel and labor collectives of fleet enterprises and establishments greet their festival with high achievements in combat and political training. About 50 percent of fleet personnel have won the title of "Otlichnik," and 90 percent of seamen have become [words indistinct]. The majority of ships and units are successfully fulfilling the high socialist obligations they have undertaken.

Especially distinguished among them are the crews of the atomic submarine (?60 Let Oktyabrya) the cruiser Murmansk, the missile cruiser Admiral Golovko, the large antisubmarine ships Druzhnyy and Ochakov, the missile patrol boat (?Tombovskiy Komsomolets), the minesweeper (?Azizbekov) and others. In the vanguard of the struggle to achieve the highest results in combat and political training are the navy's communists and Komsomols. Their initiative and creativity reflect all naval personnel's pledge to achieve new and higher indices of combat readiness. Service in the navy has always been honorable and interesting, attracting keen and courageous young men. Sea voyages are an opportunity to see the world; but naval service has never been easy, and is associated less with romanticism than with the strict order established on a ship--an order in which each member of the crew, regardless of rank, is constantly at his battle post.

Both the ship's commander and the rest of the crew must always be prepared for the unexpected, whatever it is. That is why service in the fleet steels a young man morally and physically and develops in him such qualities as boldness and daring, the capacity for self sacrifice for the sake of the common cause, and tutors him as an ardent patriot and defender of our socialist motherland.

Service in the fleet remains forever in the memory of a young man as a school of courage and (?science).

Surrounded by nationwide concern, the personnel of ships and units carefully guard the great gains of socialism in single battle formation with the other branches of the Soviet Union's Armed Forces and the naval seamen of the fleets of the fraternal countries. Naval seamen see it as their duty to raise vigilance and the level of organization even higher, and to be in a state of constant combat readiness to guarantee that any aggressor will be repulsed.

Permit me, dear comrades, to congratulate you on the day of our motherland's navy and, on behalf of naval seamen, to assure the Leninist Central Committee Of our party, its Politburo, the Soviet Government and the entire Soviet people that the naval seamen will carry out their duty to the motherland in a sacred manner, reliably defending the maritime boundaries of their socialist fatherland. [End recording]

OBITUARY FOR COL GEN ANTON VLADIMIROVICH GERASIMOV

LD281457 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 July 1978 publishes on page 4 a 600 word obituary for Artillery Col Gen Anton Vladimirovich Gerasimov. The obituary notes:

"A.V. Gerasimov was born 14 August 1900 in Novgorad in a worker's family." He eventually held the post of deputy commander in chief of the country's air defense forces.

The obituary's signatories includes the following:

D.F. Ustinov, P.S. Pleshakov, A.I. Shokin, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov. A.A. Yepishev, S.L. Sokolov, N.I. Savinkin, V.F. Tolubko, I.G. Pavlovskiy, A.I. Koldunov, P.S. Kutakhov, S.G. Gorshkov, K.S. Moskalenko, S.K. Kurkotkin, A.T. Altunin, A.V. Gelovani, N.N. Alekseyev.

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